THE

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

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THE

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE,

AND

JOURNAL

OF THE

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

EDITED BY

W. S. W. VAUX, M.A., F.S.A.,
JOHN EVANS, F.S.A., F.G.S.,
AND
FREDERIC W. MADDEN, M.R.S.L.

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1862/63

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OF THE

NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

OF LONDON,

DECEMBER, 1863.

LIST OF MEMBERS

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NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

OF LONDON,

DECEMBER, 1863.

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PROCEEDINGS OF THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

SESSION 1862—63.

October 16, 1862.

W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid on the table :—

1. Collectanea Antiqua, Part I., vol. vi., 1862. From C. Roach Smith, Esq.

2. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. xix., Part IV., 1862. From the Society.

3. Revue Numismatique Belge, tom. vi., troisième livraison. From the Society.

4. État de la Population de Bouillon, by Renier Chalon. From the Author.

5. Recherches sur la Seigneurie des Hayons, by Renier Chalon. From the Author.

6. Bulletin de la Société Archéologique de l'Orléannais, No. 40, 1862. From the Society.

7. La Numismatique de 1859 et 1861, by M. A. de Barthélemy. From the Author.

8. Annaler for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie udgivne af det Kongelike Nordiske Oldskrift Selskab, 1861.

9. Medal of M. Soret, and Token of M. Durand. From M. Durand.

Mr. Robert Barclay, Hon. Sec. of the Montrose Museum,

exhibited the frame invented by himself for the exhibition of coins in museums and elsewhere. An account of this invention has already appeared in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. ii. p. 230.

Mr. Rolfe exhibited a bag of coins said to have been found some years ago under the Coal Exchange. They consisted chiefly of Bactrian, with a few Roman coins. The former could not have been found where asserted.

Mr. Evans read a paper communicated by R. Whitbourn, Esq., "On Two Unique and Unpublished Pennies of Egbert, the so-called monarch of England." This paper is printed in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. iii. p. 64.

The Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., read a paper, by himself, on "Two Unedited Autonomous Coins of Colossæ in Phrygia," neither of which specimens could be much anterior to the imperial times. Mr. Babington followed the description of the coins with some interesting remarks on the name of the city, several Biblical scholars having adopted Κολασσαί, which occurs in many manuscripts of St. Paul's Epistles, many versions and Fathers, in preference to Κολοσσαί, which latter form Mr. Babington regarded as etymologically correct. This paper is printed in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. iii. p. 1.

Mr. Williams gave the Society an account of the image of Buddha and its curious contents, exhibited at the last Numismatic Soirée. The account will be found in full in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. iii. p. 34.

November 20, 1862.

W. S. W. Vaux, President, in the Chair.

J. Granville Grenfell, Esq., B.A., of the British Museum, was elected a member of the Society.

The following presents were announced, and laid on the table :—

1. Letzteren Erz-münze, by Dr. A. Bellerman. Bonn, 8vo., 1859. From the Author.

2. Jahrbuch des Vereins von alterthumsufreunden im Rheinlande, No. 32. From the Society.

3. Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie. Oct., Nov., Dec., 1861; Jan., Feb., March, 8vo., 1862, Paris. From the Society.

Mr. Wilson exhibited a small collection of English gold and silver coins, chiefly of Charles I., and a few Papal medals.

The Rev. J. H. Pollexfen exhibited an extremely rare brass coin of Cunobeline, belonging to J. Bolton Smith, Esq., of Colchester, and found many years ago at that place. It is in very fine condition, and bears on the obverse the legend CAMVLODVNO within two compartments of a tablet; on the reverse is CVNO, with a sphinx crouching to the left. The type is engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. xx. p. 157, No. 4.

Mr. Pollexfen also exhibited a small brass coin of Eugenius, of great rarity, with the legend VICTORIA AVGGG, and the type of Victory marching; in the exergue TR (Treveris). A similar coin, found at Richborough, is engraved in Mr. C. Roach Smith's account of that place, pl. vi. 15.

Mr. Pollexfen also exhibited a rare coin, in billon, of James IV. of Scotland, the remarkable feature of which was the presence of the Arabic numeral 4 after the king's name. It was struck at Edinburgh, and has a mullet in the centre of the reverse.

Captain Archer, of the 60th Rifles, exhibited a small collection of Chinese coins, brought by himself from Pekin and Tien-tsin last year. A short account of them was read by J. Williams, Esq., F.S.A., from which it appeared that they comprised coins ranging in date from some centuries B.C. to the present time. The most remarkable are some specimens of the Taou or knife-money, one of Wan Te, an emperor of the Chin dynasty, A.D. 555, and some others, marked Pwan Leang and Woo Choo, of even earlier date.

Mr. Evans exhibited some ancient British coins found during the present year in various parts of the kingdom.

1. Of Cunobeline, in gold, 83¼ grs., found at Lawshall, near Bury St. Edmund's. The type is that of Ruding, pl. iv. 2.

2. Of Cunobeline, in copper, 33 grs., found near Cambridge. Type of Ruding, pl. v. 18.

3. Uninscribed gold coin, 114 grs., found at Over, Cambridgeshire. Type of Lelewel, pl. viii. 23. This, though it has been considered to be a Gaulish coin, is probably of British origin.

4. Uninscribed brass coin, 48¼ grs., found at Conygore-hill, near Dorchester (Dorset). Type of Ruding, pl. iii. No. 52.

5. Uninscribed coin in silver, 14¾ grs., found at Colchester, and now in the collection of the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen. *Obv.* Portions of a rude head in profile to the right, in front a rosette of pellets and other objects. *Rev.* Horse galloping to the right; above an annulet, with a crescent below and on each side, below the horse a quatrefoil, beneath its tail a V-shaped object, in front a ring ornament, various pellets in the field. The type is closely allied to that of the uninscribed coins found at Nunney. See Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. i. pl. 1.

Mr. Vaux exhibited casts of some gold coins struck for Melbourne, in Australia, of which only twenty-seven sets were struck off, and twenty-five of them since melted down. One of the remaining sets has been secured for the British Museum. This proposed coinage was to have consisted of pieces containing two ounces, one ounce, half an ounce, and a quarter of an ounce respectively. On the obverse of each, is the legend PORT PHILIP AUSTRALIA in sunk letters on a wide engine-turned border; the type is a kangaroo sitting up to the right; in exergue, 1853. The legend on the reverse is sunk in the same manner as on the obverse, and consists of the words PURE AUSTRALIAN GOLD, and TWO OUNCES, or whatever may be the weight of the coin. The central devices are the numerals 2, 1, ½, and ¼. On the 2 and 1 are the words TWO OUNCES, and ONE OUNCE, in small sunk letters.

Mr. Evans read a communication from J. Y. Akerman, Esq.,

F.S.A., "On an Uninscribed British coin found by a gleaner in a field about a mile to the west of Hampstead Norris, Berks." The coin in question is of gold, weighing 94 grs., and is of the type engraved in C. Roach Smith's Coll. Ant., vol. i. pl. lvi. 5, from a specimen found at Farley Heath, Surrey. Others of the same type have been found at Ruscombe and Maidenhead, Berks, at Little Milton, and at Whaddon Chase.

Mr. Webster communicated an account of a remarkable medal of Queen Elizabeth in gold, which appears to be unique. Its size is 12¼ Mionnet's scale, and the weight nearly 26 dwts. It is described in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. iii. p. 72.

Mr. Madden read a paper by R. Stuart Poole, Esq., "On a New Coin of Ancient Italy." This coin, which is in the British Museum, has till now been classed among those of Poseidonia, but appears undoubtedly to belong to a city hitherto unknown to numismatists. It is of silver, of small size, and bears on the obverse Neptune standing to the right, poising a trident in his right hand, and with the chlamys on his extended left arm. The legend is ALBA. On the reverse is a bull to the right, with a flying Victory above, the bull apparently human-headed, and the Victory probably holding a wreath. The important difference in the type of the obverse from that of the coins of Poseidonia is, that Neptune has the chlamys only over his left arm instead of over both. The legend may be read as either ALBA or ABLA, and the type of the reverse is distinctly Campanian; and the inference drawn by the author is that there was a city Abla or Alba situated near Poseidonia, and near or within Campania. A little to the north of Poseidonia was a Portus Alburnus at the mouth of the river Silarus, which divided Campania from Lucania. In the same region was Mons Alburnus; and inasmuch as the final "urnus" is not radical, Mr. Poole conjectures that the new city Alba was connected with the port and the mountain. This paper is printed in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. ii. p. 300.

Mr. Madden read a paper, by himself, being "Remarks in

reply to M. Cohen's Observations on the explanation of the Letters CONOB, OB, TROB," &c., M. Cohen having entered somewhat largely into the interpretation of XXI, KA, KB, KF, &c., on coins. The paper is of so technical a nature that it does not admit of an abstract being given, that would do justice to it; but Mr. Madden's object was to show that the views of MM. Pinder and Friedlaender, corroborated by himself, must not be so hastily set aside as they had been by M. Cohen. This paper is printed in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. ii. p. 240.

DECEMBER 18, 1862.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Sir G. N. Broke Middleton, Bart., C.B., Captain F. C. Polhill Turner, G. Baynton Davy, Esq., G. Eastwood, Esq., P. Heward, Esq., C. Judd, Esq., F. W. Lincoln, Esq., S. Rostron, Esq., and T. Venables, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

The following presents were announced, and laid on the table:—

1. Taylor's Calendar of Scientific Meetings.
2. Raccolta del Cavaliere Carlo Mario.
3. Catalogue of the Smithsonian Collections.
4. Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.
5. Report of the Regents of the University of New York.
6. Photographic Journal, No. 128.
7. Monnaies du Moyen Age. From M. Barthélemy.
8. Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. From the Society.

Mr. J. S. Virtue exhibited some of the notes of the new postage currency of the Federal states of America. They are for five, ten, twenty-five, and fifty cents respectively, and receivable for postage stamps at any post-office, or exchangeable

for notes in sums not less than five dollars, or receivable in payment of dues less than that amount. Those for five and twenty-five cents are printed in chocolate on a buff ground, and have fac-similes of the five cent postage stamps upon them. Those for ten and fifty cents have fac-similes of the ten cent stamp, and are printed in green on a white ground. The size of the notes of the two smaller denominations is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $1\frac{3}{4}$; of the two larger, about 3 in. by 2.

Mr. Evans exhibited an ancient British gold coin, with the legend CATTI on the reverse, which had formed part of the hoard of British coins discovered at Nunney, near Frome. It is engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. i. pl. 1, No. 1.

Mr. Williams exhibited a remarkably fine gold coin of Faustina the Younger, and two rare gold coins of Francis Ximenez de Texada, Grand Master of the Knights of Malta, bearing date 1773 and 1774.

The Rev. Assheton Pownall communicated a notice of a noble of the third coinage of Edward III., lately found at Welford, Northamptonshire. It differs slightly in the legend from that engraved by Snelling, and reads as follows :—

Obv. EDWARD DEI GRA · REX · ANGL · Z · FRANC · D · HYB.
Rev. IHS : AVTEM : TRANCIENS : PER : MEDIVM : ILLORV : IBAT.

Mr. Williams gave an account of a collection of Chinese coins belonging to W. H. Black, Esq. It had been formed by a Chinese numismatist, and the method of arrangement was curious. The coins being all perforated, were strung on a stout wire, with a loop at one end for suspension, and a padlock at the other to secure the coins. These range in date from about the Christian era to the present time, and each coin has a label attached, with the principal part of the inscription and the date upon it. Among the coins are some of most of the Emperors of each dynasty—the Yuen dynasty alone being unrepresented. It was stated as a remarkable circumstance, that in three collections of Chinese coins lately examined by Mr. Williams, there

were no coins of that dynasty, though in each instance there were both earlier and later coins in the collection.

Mr. Evans gave a detailed account of a hoard of Anglo-Saxon coins discovered during the spring of this year in Ireland. The date of the deposit must have been about the year 960, the coins being of Edward the Elder, Æthelstan, Eadmund, Eadred, Eadwig, Eadgar, and Anlaf. The most interesting are those of the latter king, who was descended from the Danish kings of Dublin, and who for a time reigned in Northumberland. The type of his coins in this hoard, is that with the raven, the sacred standard of the Danes, and with the Saxon legends ANLAF CVNVNC and AÐELFERD MINETRI — Anlaf the king, and Athelferd the Minter. This paper is printed in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. iii. p. 48.

JANUARY 15, 1863.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid on the table:—

1. Bulletin Périodique des Monnaies, Nos. 8 and 9, 1862. From M. Hoffmann.
2. The Sculptor's Journal, No. 1, January, 1863.
3. Annual Report of the Art-Union of London, 1862.
4. The Photographic Journal, January 15, 1863.
5. Coins of the Countries exhibited in the International Exhibition, 1862, by J. Yates, Esq. From the Author.

Mr. T. Venables exhibited some Roman silver coins forming a portion of a hoard lately discovered near Wookey Hole, Somersetshire. They comprised coins of Constantius II., Julianus, Valens, and Gratianus, including a fine silver medallion of the latter emperor, with the reverse legend GLORIA EXERCITVS.

The Rev. Assheton Pownall sent for exhibition casts of a British gold coin in the collection of Dr. Perry, of Evesham. It was of the type commonly found in the western part of England, and showed on the reverse portions of the legend VO-CORI. . . .

Mr. Akerman communicated casts of two coins found in Oxfordshire. The one was in copper, of Cunobeline, with the galeated head on the obverse, and the sow on the reverse, similar to that engraved in the Numismatic Chronicle, vol. xviii. p. 36, No. 2, but showing only portions of the legend. It was remarkable as having the F in the exergue of the reverse, the entire legend of the two sides of the coin being CVNOBELINVS TASCIIOVANII F. It was found at Dorchester, Oxon. The other coin is Saxon, and was found in a field on the Oxfordshire side of the Thames, opposite to the town of Abingdon, in the spot called "Andreseie." (*Vide* "Chronicon Monasterii de Abingdon," vol. i. p. 474.) It is a sceatta, of singularly neat execution, and of a type apparently unpublished. The obverse bears a flower-like ornament, formed of three curved lines springing from a central pellet, and in each of the spaces formed by these lines a pellet within a small beaded crescent. The reverse shows four rosettes arranged in a cross, with a pellet in the centre. Each rosette consists of a central pellet within a beaded circle, which is surrounded by a plain circle. There is a beaded circle round the device on both obverse and reverse. Mr. Akerman remarked that the type, like others of its class, is so unlike that of the Anglo-Saxon penny, as to justify the assumption that the mintage of these pieces dates prior to the conversion of the Saxons.

Mr. Frederick B. Pearson exhibited two Chinese medals in bronze, of uncertain age, on one of which are the names of the eight Kwa, or mystical diagrams of Fo-hee. Mr. Pearson also exhibited a silver coin, of 5 pesetas, struck in the name of Ferdinand VII. by the Junta of Catalonia during the French invasion of Spain. The piece is plain, but with a wreath-like border, and has on the obverse 5 P^{s}, FER., VII., 1809,

and on the reverse the arms of Catalonia, all impressed by means of five different puncheons.

Mr. Wilson exhibited a collection of Chinese coins, found at Canton some years since. They were of the emperors Hang-he, Kien-lung, Kee-king, and Tao-kwang.

Mr. Evans read a paper "On a Hoard of Roman Coins found near Luton, Beds," on the estate of John Shaw Leigh, Esq., of Luton Hoo. The coins, which must have been nearly a thousand in number, had been deposited in an imperfectly burnt urn composed of clay and pounded shells, and consisted of denarii and small brass, ranging from the time of Caracalla to that of Claudius Gothicus. This paper is printed at full in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. iii. p. 112.

Mr. Allen also communicated an account of the same hoard, giving a list of nearly a hundred coins which he had examined. Unfortunately a large number of the coins had been dispersed by the labourers who found them, of which these formed a part; those examined by Mr. Evans having been principally such as had been given up to Mr. Leigh, the owner of the soil.

February 19, 1863.

W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the Chair.

George Eades, Esq., and C. N. Wyndham, Esq., were duly elected members of the Society.

The following presents were announced, and laid on the table:—

1. Sculptor's Journal, No. 2, February, 1863.

2. Bulletin de la Société Archéologique de l'Orléannais, No. 41, 1863. From the Society.

3. Catalogue des Ouvrages sur l'Archéologie. From M. Gouvin.

4. Proceedings of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, vol. iv., N.S. From the Society.

5. An Essay on Greek Federal Coinage, by the Hon. J. Leicester Warren, M.A. From the Author.

6. Engravings of Unpublished Greek Coins, with descriptions by Lieut.-Gen. Fox. Part II.—Asia and Africa. From the Author.

Mr. J. S. Virtue exhibited a one-dollar note, current in the Federal States of America, and known as a "Greenback," from the back of the note being printed in green ink. The formula of the note is as follows:—

"Act of July 11, 1862. The United States will pay the bearer One Dollar at the Treasury in New York." "Washington, Aug. 1, 1862," with the signatures of the "Register (*sic*) of the Treasury," and the "Treasurer of the United States." On the back, "This note is a legal tender for all debts public and private except Duties on Imports and Interest on the Public Debt; and is receivable in payment of all loans made to the United States."

Mr. George H. Virtue exhibited a one-dollar note of Kossuth's Hungarian Fund, reading as follows:—

No. 309.

"Dated at New York, Jan. 1, 1852. Hungarian Fund. On demand one year after the establishment in fact of the Independent Hungarian Government, the holder hereof shall be entitled to One Dollar, payable at the National Treasury, or at either of its agencies at London or New York: or to exchange the same in sums of Fifty Dollars or over for certificates bearing four per cent. interest, payable in ten equal annual installments (*sic*) from one year after said event. L. KOSSUTH."

Mr. George H. Virtue also exhibited a receipt of the Fondo Nazionale Italiano, dated February, 1848, and signed by Gius. Mazzini, G. Giglioli, and A. Gallenga. He also exhibited two Japanese silver coins.

Mr. Venables exhibited some Roman small brass coins found at Wookey Hole, Somersetshire, with the silver coins and medallion shown at a former meeting. They comprised coins of "Urbs Roma," struck under Constantine, of Constans, Valen-

tinian, Valens, and Gratianus (all with common reverses), and a few barbarous imitations of Roman coins.

Mr. Evans exhibited casts of a sceatta lately found at Sibertswold, near Dover, which had been communicated to him by Mr. C. Gordon, of the Dover Museum. On the obverse is a barbarous figure of Victory, to the right, winged, draped, and helmeted, holding in her left hand a spear, and in her right a garland; in front an unintelligible legend, possibly TRV. On the reverse is a draped figure standing, facing, and holding a long cross in each hand.

Mr. Madden read two short papers communicated by A. W. Franks, Esq. The first was on some unpublished tokens of the seventeenth century, presented to the British Museum by C. Roach Smith, Esq., and issued at Egham, St. Edmundsbury, Leighton, and other places. The second was an account of some coins discovered in a barrow at Roustage, in Whichwood Forest, examined by Mr. Moodie in 1858. The latter is printed in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. iii. p. 145.

MARCH 19, 1863.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Charles Golding, Esq., was duly elected a member of the Society.

The following presents were announced, and laid on the table :—

1. Sculptor's Journal, No. 3, March, 1863.
2. Photographic Journal, March 16, 1863.
3. Constitution and Bye-Laws of the Numismatic Society of Montreal, December 9, 1862.

4. Notes on Coins, read before the Numismatic Society of Montreal, by Stanley C. Bagg, Esq., F.N.S., V.P. From the Author.

5. Symbolæ ad rem Numariam Muhammedanorum, by John Tornberg. From the Author.

6. Revue Numismatique Belge, 4e Serie, tom. i., 1863. Première livraison. From the Society.

7. Jahrbücher des Vereins von Alterthums-freunden im Rheinlande, xxxiii., xxxiv., 17th current year, 1, 2. Bonn, 1863. From the Society.

8. Das Denkmal des Hercules Saxanus im Brohlthal, erlaeutert, von Johannes Tornberg. From the Author.

9. Osservazioni sopra alcune antiche Monete Bizantine. Modena, 1855, by M. C. Cavedoni. From the Author.

10. Ragguaglio Archeologico di un Antico Ripostiglio di Monete Romane d'Argento, by M. C. Cavedoni. From the Author.

11. Nuove osservazioni sopra le Antiche Monete della Cirenaica, by M. C. Cavedoni. From the Author.

12. Nuovi studi intorno alle Monete Antiche di Atene. Modena, 1859. By M. C. Cavedoni. From the Author.

13. Nuovi studi sopra le Antiche Consolari e di Famiglie Romane, by M. C. Cavedoni. From the Author.

14. Ricerche Critiche intorno alle Medaglie di Costantino Magno e de suoi figliuoli, insigniti di tipi è di Simboli Cristiani. Modena, 1858, by M. C. Cavedoni. From the Author.

15. Appendix to the same, by M. C. Cavedoni. From the Author.

16. Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. Quatrième trimestre de 1862. From the Society.

17. Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, N.S., vol. ii., Session 1861—62. From the Society.

Mr. Evans read a communication from G. Sim, Esq., "On a Find of Coins in the Town of Ayr."

Mr. Evans read a communication from M. F. Calori Cesis,

of Modena, written in Latin, and describing a rare coin of Offa, with the legend OFFA REX MEREOR and S. PETRVS. M. Cesis wished to know something about it, stating that the only numismatic work at Modena was the Numismatic Chronicle.

Mr. Evans read a paper "On a Full-faced Brass Coin of Constantius the First," in the collection belonging to the Bodleian Library. This paper will be found in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. iii. p. 119.

Mr. Madden read a paper, communicated by E. J. Powell, Esq., "On Marking, *not* Milling," in which the author showed that the former term is that which is applied at the Mint to what is usually called the milling of the edges of coins.

April 16, 1863.

W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The following presents were announced, and laid on the table:—

1. Photographic Journal, April 15, 1863.

2. Le Moniteur, March 7, 1863. Journal of the Hayti Republic.

3. Catalogue du Cabinet de Monnaies et Médailles de l'Académie Royale des Sciences à Amsterdam, by M. Enschédé, et J. P. Sim, 1863. From the Society.

The Rev. Assheton Pownall exhibited a gold solidus of Valentinian I., and two of Valens, lately found near Melton Mowbray. Though of common types, they are in remarkably fine condition, and were struck at three different mints, Rome, Lyons, and Arles. A small brass coin of Allectus, and another undecipherable, were found with them. Mr. Pownall likewise

mentioned the discovery, in February last, of a hoard of upwards of two thousand Roman brass coins, of the time of Constantine, in an earthen vessel at Llangym, Denbighshire. Those which he had seen were for the most part badly preserved, but as yet no numismatist had had the opportunity of examining the whole hoard.

Mr. Madden read a letter, giving an account of the discovery of some Roman coins at Upsall, near Thirsk, Yorkshire, by some men engaged in draining. They comprised coins of Victorinus, Tetricus, and Carausius, but the best of the coins had been sold by the finders, and only a portion of them came into the hands of Captain Turton, the lord of the manor.

The Rev. Churchill Babington, B.D., read a paper on two unpublished coins of a city unknown to numismatic geography. The two coins in question are in brass, of Faustina the Younger, and of Commodus, with the legend OYEPBIANΩN on the reverse, the type being on the one Diana, and on the other Minerva. Mr. Borrell had been disposed to attribute the one with which he was acquainted to a supposed city of Verbiana, which from the fabric of the coin he thought must have been situate either in Lydia or Phrygia; but Mr. Babington, who possesses the second coin known with this legend, derives Οὐερβιανῶν from Οὐέρβις, like Σαρδιανῶν from Σάρδις, and proposes to assign the coins to Berbis, a town of Lower Pannonia, mentioned by Ptolemy, the name of which appears under several Latin forms—Berebis, Borevis, and Vereis. His only difficulty is, that there are no coins known of any other city of Pannonia, though there are still many coins which were struck by various cities in the adjoining province of Mæsia. This paper is printed in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. iii. p. 104.

Mr. Webster gave an account of some modern forgeries of Scotch coins, against which it will be well for collectors to be on their guard. They are as follows :—

GOLD.

David II., Noble	Lindsay, Pl.	xii. 1.
Mary, Half Lion	„	„ xiv. 45.
—— Half Rial, 1555	„	„ xiv. 5.

SILVER.

John Balliol, Penny	„	„ iv. 80.
Robert Bruce, Penny	„	„ iv. 87.
Mary, Testoon, 1562	„	„ ix. 193.
—— Half-Testoon, 1562	„	„ ix. 194.
David II., Farthing, MONETA REGIS.	„	Supp. xviii. 9.

Besides these, there is a gold piece, purporting to be of Francis of Scotland and Mary of England, which has been imitated and adapted from the shilling of Philip and Mary. The forger has even gone so far as to copy the XII. (which denotes the value of the shilling in pence) on to the die for this gold coin, but having discovered his error, he has erased the numerals from the coin itself, though traces of them may still be discerned. The forgery is known also in silver.

The Rev. Assheton Pownall communicated a paper on the short-cross pennies of Henry, with the initial cross of the legend on the reverse botonée. Coins with this distinctive mark have been struck at the mints of Canterbury, Durham, Exeter, Lincoln, London, Norwich, Northampton, Rhyddlan, Bury St. Edmund's, Winchester, and York; and it was suggested that these were probably minters' private marks to distinguish one issue of dies from another, and that possibly they might afford some clue for determining in an authoritative manner the long mooted question whether the short-cross pennies on which they appear were struck under Henry II. or III. This paper is printed in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. iii. p. 189.

May 21, 1863.

W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., President, in the Chair.

John Hunt, Esq., J. Mortimer Hunt, Esq., and R. Pullan, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

The following presents were announced :—

1. Coins and medals as aids to the study and verification of Holy Writ, by Stanley C. Bagg, Esq., F.N.S. From the Author.

2. Dichiarazione di tre monete di Giulio Cesare che probabilimente si riferiscono alle cinquante due battaglie campali da esso lui vinti, by C. Cavedoni. From the Author.

3. Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de l'Ouest. Première trimestre de 1863. From the Society.

4. Photographic Journal, No. 133. May 15, 1863.

5. Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. xx., Part II., 1863.

6. Bulletins de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, 3 année, 2 et 3 trimestres. 1862. From the Society.

7. Mémoires de la Société des Antiquaires de Normandie, 3e Serie, vol. v., 1e livraison, Jan. 1863. From the Society.

8. Revue de la Numismatique Belge, 4e Serie, tom. i., deuxième livraison, 1863. From the Society.

9. On the Scarcity of Home-grown Fruits in Great Britain, with Remedial Suggestions. By C. Roach Smith, Esq. From the Author.

10. Proceedings of the Kilkenny and South-east of Ireland Archæological Society, vol. iv. N.S., Jan. 1863, No. 39. From the Society.

11. Publications de la Société du Grand Duché de Luxembourg, année, 1861, xvii. Luxembourg, 1862. From the Society.

12. Observations sur la Mâchoire de Moulin-Quignon. By M. de Quatrefages. From Mons. Boucher de Perthes.

13. Note sur l'Authenticité d'une Mâchoire Humaine, et des Hâches, etc., by M. Milne Edwards. From the same.

14. Note sur la Mâchoire Humaine Découverte par M. Boucher de Perthes dans le Diluvium d'Abbeville. Par M. Quatrefages. From the same.

15. Bulletins de l'Académie Royale, 2e Serie, tom. xiii., 1861, tom. xiv., 1862. From the Society.

16. Annuaire de l'Académie Royale de Belgique, 1863. From the Society.

Dr. Lee exhibited an Oxford sixpence of Charles I., being the only one in the hoard of 2,428 coins found at Hartwell some years since, of which 181 were sixpences of Charles I. Dr. Lee also exhibited as a curiosity a penny of George III. reduced to an oval shape by rolling.

Mr. Evans exhibited a British coin, found at Bury St. Edmunds, of an unpublished type. It is of silver, weighing $18\frac{3}{4}$ grains, and bears on the obverse a fairly-executed, bare, beardless head in profile, to the left, with a curved object in front; and on the reverse a horse galloping, to the left, with a rosette and an annulet above, and a ring-ornament below.

Mr. Evans read a paper communicated by W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq., F.S.A., and entitled, "Northern Evidence on the Short-cross Question." The paper is of great length, and one of the most valuable contributions to numismatic science that has appeared for years. Its object is to prove from documentary evidence, combined with the names of the moneyers upon the various coins struck at mints in the North of England, that the short-cross pennies, concerning which there has been so much discussion as to whether they were to be assigned to Henry II. or Henry III., were in reality struck under both these kings. And not only so, but that the short-cross type which was first adopted at the great re-coinage of Henry II. was continued in use through the succeeding reigns of Richard I. and John, as well as being that of the first coinage of Henry III. It has long been known that no English coins bearing the name

of Richard I. have ever been discovered, while all the pennies bearing the name of John are of Irish mintage; but there has been a difficulty in reconciling this state of things with the documentary evidence which testifies to the existence of mints in England during both these reigns. If, however, these two monarchs, for the sake of the uniformity in the coinage which had just been established by their father, continued to use precisely the same dies, still bearing the name of Henry, this difficulty disappears. Mr. Longstaffe even thinks that there are certain peculiarities in the style of work which, taken together with the names of the moneyers, may enable us to refer certain types of the short-cross pennies to each of the four reigns during which they appear to have been struck. The summary of his argument is as follows :—1. William was moneyer at Carlisle and Newcastle during the whole of Henry II.'s first great re-coinage, and no longer. His coins exhaust the varieties of the type of the Tealby find; *therefore* that type represents Henry II.'s first great re-coinage only. 2. Alan was moneyer at Carlisle during the rest of the reign of Henry II. He was the king's moneyer. The earldom of Northumberland was in the king's hand. There was at that time no mint at Durham. In the reign of Richard I. the Bishop of Durham might cause him to coin at Durham, being Earl of Northumberland. Alan ceased office before John's coinage. His coins exhibit a plurality of pearls in the diadem and the short-cross type. They occur for both Durham and Carlisle, and are of the first or archaic variety of the type. He lived at Carlisle, and, though his mint was principally in Northumberland, no coins struck at Newcastle have occurred to Mr. Longstaffe; *therefore* Alan's coins, struck at Durham, must be referred to Richard I.'s time, and Henry II. *did coin* short-cross pennies, and those of one variety only, which was continued into Richard I.'s reign without change of legend. 3. John's coinage was contemporary with Otho IV.'s of Germany, who resigned before its completion. Thomas, son of Alan, was not moneyer at Carlisle until the reigns of John and

Henry III. Otho's coins are in imitation of our short-cross pennies with the quatrefoil mint-mark, which mint-mark occurs on one variety only, and which variety, with and without that mark, has been found in a worn state with new Irish pennies of John. The coins of Thomas of Carlisle are of a short-cross type; *therefore*, John continued to strike short-cross pennies withour change of legend, and the type was thus continued to the reign of Henry III. 4. Adam Tailor did not acquire a die at Canterbury until the reign of Henry III. His coins are of a short-cross type, differing in character from those above; *therefore* Henry III.'s first coinages were also of a short-cross type. This paper is printed in the Numismatic Chronicle, N.S., vol. iii. p. 162.

JUNE 18, 1863.

ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

W. S. W. VAUX, Esq., President, in the Chair.

E. Burns, Esq., W. H. D. Longstaffe, Esq., and G. Seton Veitch, Esq., were elected members of the Society.

The minutes of the last Anniversary Meeting were read and confirmed, and the following Report of the Council was read to the meeting:—

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the usual custom of the Society, the Council have the honour to lay before you the Report of the Numismatic Society, at this, another Anniversary Meeting. The Council has more reason to congratulate the Society on the flourishing condition it this day presents, than it has had the pleasure of doing for many years past. In the first

place there are no members deceased,[1] and in the second place one only has resigned, George Prince Joyce, Esq., F.S.A.

The Council have the pleasure of recording the election of the twenty following members :—

Edward Burns, Esq.
George Baynton Davy, Esq.
George Eades, Esq.
George Eastwood, Esq.
Charles Golding, Esq.
J. Granville Grenfell, Esq., B.A.
Peter Heward, Esq.
John Hunt, Esq.
J. Mortimer Hunt, Esq.
Charles Judd, Esq.
F. W. Lincoln, Esq.
W. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, Esq., F.S.A.
Sir G. N. Broke Middleton, Bart., C.B.
Richard P. Pullan, Esq., F.R.I.B.A.
Simpson Rostron, Esq.
Mrs. Strickland.
Captain Frederick C. Polhill Turner.
George Seton Veitch, Esq.
Thomas Venables, Esq.
C. H. Wyndham, Esq.

In the last Annual Report of the Council they were able to congratulate the Society on the election of sixteen members,[2] their loss by death being three. This year there are twenty elected, and one only has resigned. If the Council are able to record the election of twenty members per session, it confidently hopes that the Numismatic Society will be established on a firmer

[1] Since this was written we have lost a member, Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., who died on the 7th of August, and an honorary member, Professor Joseph Arneth.

[2] See the corrected table, Vol. iii., N.S., p. 72.

base than ever, and that it will again take its true position among societies.

According to our Secretary's Report, our actual numbers are as follow :—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Total.
Members, June, 1862	9	75	45	129
Since elected	—	20	—	20
	9	95	45	149
Deceased	—	—	—	—
Resigned	—	1[3]	—	1
	9	94	45	148

The Council can confidently congratulate the Society on the second volume of the New Series, which does not show any falling off since the first was published, and they hope that members will from time to time send papers for the meetings, as without assistance the Chronicle cannot be regularly produced.

During the past session, the Society's set of the Numismatic Chronicle has been completed and bound for the use of Members. It is to be regretted that Volume III. is missing, but a notice of the loss having been already printed in the Third Volume of the New Series, it is hoped that the volume may be found.

The deficiencies of the *Revue Numismatique Française* have also been filled up and the work bound for the use of the Society, and next session it is hoped to do the same with the *Revue Belge*, which at present is in a truly lamentable state.

The Report of our Treasurer is as follows :—

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[3] George Prince Joyce, Esq., F.S.A.

Statement of the Receipts and Disrsements of the Numismatic Society, from June 21, 1862, to June 20, 1863.

Dr. THE NUMISMATIC SOCIETY IN ACCOUNT WITH G. H. VIRTUE, TREASURER. *Cr.*

1863.	£	s.	d.
To Mr. J. R. Smith, advertising	0	19	6
„ Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, Rent to June, 1863	20	0	0
„ Ditto, for Coffee	2	0	0
„ Towards Expenses of *Soirée*	5	0	0
„ Mr. F. W. Madden, Secretary, for Stamps, &c.	1	0	0
„ Ditto, for Binding	1	4	0
„ Ditto, for Stationery	2	8	6
„ Mr. Le Keux, for Engraving plate, "Lycian Coins"	3	10	0
„ Ditto ditto "Bactrian Coins"	3	10	0
„ Mr. Salandri, for Drawing and Engraving	4	10	0
„ Mr. J. S. Virtue, for printing Chronicle, No. 5	24	13	10
„ Ditto ditto ditto No. 6	23	13	3
„ Ditto ditto ditto No. 7	25	6	10
„ Ditto ditto ditto No. 8	39	17	2
„ Ditto ditto ditto No. 9	22	0	10
„ Mr. Lewis, for Binding	2	7	0
„ Mr. Curt, for Books	11	11	0
„ Treasurer, for Stamps, Postages, &c.	1	10	0
„ Carriage of Parcels, &c.	0	11	6
„ Balance forward	48	3	11
	£243	17	4

1863.	£	s.	d.
By Balance brought forward	125	17	8
„ Subscriptions and Entrance Fees	60	19	0
„ Cash for Chronicle, Rev. A. Pownall	4	4	0
„ Ditto ditto Mr. J. R. Smith	44	0	0
„ July Dividend on £305 17*s.* 10*d.*	4	8	4
„ January ditto ditto	4	8	4
	£243	17	4
Balance in hands of Treasurer	48	3	11

G. H. VIRTUE, TREASURER.

The meeting then proceeded to ballot for the officers of the ensuing year, when the following gentlemen were elected:—

President.

W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A., F.S.A., F.R.A.S.

Vice-Presidents.

J. B. Bergne, Esq., F.S.A.
John Lee, Esq., LL.D., F.R.S.

Treasurer.

George H. Virtue, Esq., F.S.A.

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The Society then adjourned until October 15th, 1863.

NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE.

I.

ON TWO UNEDITED AUTONOMOUS COINS OF COLOSSÆ IN PHRYGIA, WITH SOME REMARKS ON THE NAME OF THE CITY.

The coins of Colossæ, whose description follows, are from the collection of M. C. G. Huber, late Consul-General for Austria in Egypt, which was recently sold by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. So far as I can discover they are unpublished, although the types are already known on other coins of the place.

1. *Obv.*—ΔHMOC KOΛOCCHNΩN (the last six letters very faint). Laureated head of the People to the right.

   Rev.—. . . . AKTH . AN€ΘHK€N . (most of the letters very faint). The Sun standing adverse, with flowing drapery, having his head radiated, and bearing a torch in his right hand and a globe in his left. Æ 8. (Present weight, 219 grains.)

The types are as n. 422 of Mionnet, vol. iv. p. 268, and Hunter t. xix. f. 9, where, however, the Sun is in his chariot. The legend of the reverse is also different on their coins, being simply KOΛOCCHNΩN. On this coin

it is unfortunately much obliterated, but the name of the "dedicator" may possibly be Ἐπαλλάκτης; at any rate the traces of the letters agree better with that word than with any other that occurs to me. Compare Mionnet, n. 420, 423, 425, for other coins of Colossæ bearing ἀνέθηκεν on the reverse, and for the meaning of the word itself, Eckhel *D. N. V.*, vol iv. pp. 368—374, who regards this class of coins as a kind of largess money, struck on special occasions by liberal benefactors of their city.

2. *Obv.*—Head of Serapis to the left.

Rev.—ΚΟΛΟCCΗΝΩΝ. Draped figure, apparently Jupiter Aëtophorus, standing to left. Æ 4. (Weight, nearly 51 grains.)

The types on both sides appear to be the same as on coins of Mionnet, vol. iv. n. 421, and Suppl. vol. vii. n. 262 (for whose true legend see Waddington, *Voy. en As. Min.*, p. 20), but the present coin has no legend on the obverse, and that of the reverse is quite different. The poor state of the preservation of the standing figure makes it somewhat uncertain for whom it is intended. There is every probability, however, that we have here the same eagle-bearing Jupiter which is often represented on other coins of Phrygian cities, more especially of Laodicea.

The coins of Colossæ are, without exception, rare, and, to judge by the descriptions given in authors, usually in indifferent preservation. Neither of the present specimens can well be much anterior to Imperial times. Perhaps the larger and thicker one is rather the older of the two. Both have lost weight by circulation, but especially the larger coin, which is moreover slightly broken at the edge.

With regard to the name Colossæ, few will deny that it is connected with Κολοσσός, and it seems most probable the city derived the appellation from possessing a colossal statue of the Sun, a deity frequently represented upon its coins. Certain it is that the statues of Apollo or the Sun were often called *colossi*;[1] more often, I think, than the statues of any other deity whatever. Thus the Colossus of Rhodes, seventy cubits high, the work of Chares of Lindus; the Colossus of Apollonia in Pontus, thirty cubits high, the work of Calamis; as well as the Colossus in the Palatine Library, built by Augustus, were all statues of the Sun. It is also sufficiently remarkable that a colossus of Nero—so Pliny and others call it—was afterwards converted by Vespasian into a colossus of the Sun, as though he was the most fitting god to possess a colossal statue.[2]

A further and more difficult question remains: What does the word *colossus* itself signify? Liddell and Scott, in their Greek Lexicon, as well as Mr. Rich, in his instructive article on "Colossi" in Smith's "Dictionary of Antiquities," do not hesitate to pronounce that its origin is unknown. The derivation indeed of κολοσσὸς from κολούειν, to curtail, by the author of the "Etymologicum Magnum," παρὰ τὸ κολούειν τὰ ὄσσε διὰ τὸ μέγεθος, ὡς μὴ ἐφικνουμένων τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν ὁρᾶν (the huge size of the Colossus *cutting the view short* because the eye was unable to reach it), may provoke a smile, but his remark that κολοσσὸς was used for *a statue generally*, though more

[1] See Plin. lib. xxxiv., c. 18, for the *colossi* here mentioned, as well as for *colossi* of Jupiter, Hercules, and Nero.

[2] Plin. l. c.—"Hic colossus erectus sub Nerone, refectus à Vespasiano, ac dempto capite Neronis, et Solis adjecto cum septem radiis, Soli dicatus fuit." (Scal. on Suet. *Vesp.*, c. 19.)

especially or properly for *an image of great size,* may deserve our attention.[3] Κολοσσὸς would appear to be connected with κολοφὼν, a *summit* or *pinnacle,* which last word is used almost synonymously with the cognate κορυφὴ, the proper meaning of which is *the top of the head,* the word itself being a lengthened form of κόρυς, *the head* or *head-piece* (*helmet*). Thus Plato's expression κολοφῶνα ἐπιθεῖναι is identical in sense with Plutarch's κορυφὴν ἐπιτιθέναι, *to put the finishing stroke to a thing;* more literally, *to add the head-piece to it.* With these words, κολοσσὸς and κολοφῶν, are to be connected, I conceive, the Latin *columen, columna, culmen,* of which words the leading idea is the same; and they all, I believe, properly indicate *the highest point* or *summit* of a thing.[4] By a natural transition, *colossus* in Greek and Latin, and *columna* in Latin came to be used for the whole length of that which has a conspicuous summit, as a colossal statue or column has. And here we observe the peculiar propriety of designating the statues of the Sun by the term *colossi,* since, as their summits were (in some cases at all events) radiated, they would on that account be doubly conspicuous. Κολώνη and *collis* belong to the same class, and must have been originally used for the *brow of a hill;* both, however, have come to mean the whole height of the hill, and not merely its summit. Probably *collum* may be a similar word, with the original signification of *head and neck,* or even *head* only, though in practice used principally for the *neck* only.[5] With *collum* again I should

[3] Κολοσσὸς σημαίνει καὶ τὸ εἴδωλον, κυρίως δὲ κολοσσοὶ λέγονται οἱ ὑπερμεγεθεῖς ἀνδριάντες. (Etym. M., p. 525.—Gaisf.)

[4] "Columen in summo fastigio culminis, unde et columnæ dicuntur." (Vitr., lib. iv. c. 2.)

[5] In Lucan (*Phars.*, lib. ii. v. 160), "Colla ducum pilo trepidam gestata per urbem," the *colla* undoubtedly include their

connect the Anglo-Saxon *col*, a *helmet* (*head-piece*) : compare κόρυς and κορυφή.

In the case of κολοσσὸς and *columna*, magnitude is more or less blended with the idea of height, so that these words can hardly be used of anything which is very small. In process of time, however (as now amongst ourselves), *colossal* came to be exclusively applied, contrary to original Greek usage,[6] to that which is surpassingly great ;[7] and conversely our modern word *column*, contrary to original and ordinary Latin usage, can be used of so small a matter as the thread of mercury in a thermometer.[8]

We may, in conclusion, notice a variation in the orthography of the name of the city of Colossæ, and also the double form of the adjective derived from it. Instead of Κολοσσαὶ, we have in many MSS. of St. Paul's Epistle to the Colossians (chap. i. ver. 2), also in

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heads. But by Cicero (In Verr., lib. v. p. 241 A) the words *caput* and *collum* are contrasted: "Coronam habebat unam in capite, alteram in collo."

[6] Schweighæuser, in his Lexicon to Herodotus, who often uses the word, rightly interprets "Statua, *præsertim* (no more) majoris molis." Herodotus speaks of κολοσσοὶ μεγάλοι, which would seem superfluous, if immense size were the primary meaning. He also designates statues of seven cubits, *i. e.* about twice the size of life, κολοσσοί.

Æschylus alone (as it seems), of extant Attic writers, has once, and once only, used the word κολοσσὸς, thereby designating a statue of Helen: εὐμόρφων δὲ κολοσσῶν ἔχθεται χάρις ἀνδρί—*i. e.* her beautiful statue, in which Menelaus so much delighted when the original was his own, now disgusts him after she has run away from him with Paris.—*Agam.*, v. 406, where see Blomfield's Glossary. He simply translates *statua;* and Liddell and Scott say, "seemingly a statue *without reference to size.*"

In later Greek, however, it appears always to mean a statue of gigantic size ; and similarly in Latin writers.

[7] The author of *Etym. Magnum* (see above) imagined this to be the primary sense.

[8] To express this the Latins would say *columella.*

many versions and patristic citations, the form Κολασσαὶ, and this reading is adopted by Lachmann, Tischendorf, Alford, and Ellicott. Dr. Wordsworth, however, after remarking that many other MSS., versions, and Fathers have Κολοσσαὶ, goes on to observe very justly, that the form Κολοσσαὶ is etymologically correct; such a form as κολασσὸς for the simple substantive seems to be unknown. The evidence, moreover, of the coins hitherto found is unanimous in favour of Κολοσσηνὸς, as the adjectival form derived from the name of the city; some of which appear to be anterior to Imperial times, while others are as late as the age of Commodus and Gordian III.[9] There is no doubt however, both from the MSS. of the New Testament and of other works, that the town was often called *Colassæ*[10] in later times; perhaps from about the third century[11] downwards. This form Dr. Wordsworth, with great plausibility, looks upon as "probably a Phrygian accommodation of the Greek word Colossæ." The Phrygians, like the Dorians, with whom they partially mingled in the Peloponnese, appear to have made many dialectical vowel-changes; in some Phrygian inscriptions Augusta becomes Ἀγαῦστο,

[9] In Böckh's *Corp. Inscr.* only two inscriptions are given from Colossæ (viz. n. 3955, and n. 3956), neither of which contain the name of the town. For the coins see Mionnet, Leake, and Waddington.

[10] Such a form would make it resemble Sagalassus, Tityassus, &c., where the coins sanction the *a* in the penultima. These names, however, appear to involve a Pelasgic word (ασσος, ησσος), signifying *town* or *castle on a strong height.* (See Leake's Num. Hell., pp. 112, 132, As. Gr., and p. 75, Eur. Gr.) Possibly, indeed, the termination—οσσος of *Colossus* may be Pelasgic also, and indicative of height; compare *Ossa, Molossus.*

[11] The Vatican MS. of the New Testament originally had in the title of the Epistle to the Colossians, Κολασσαεῖς, but the reading has been corrected to Κολοσσαεῖς. In the text of the Epistle, we now learn from Cardinal Mai that it reads (chap. i. ver. 2), Κολοσσαῖς. The MS. is probably of the fourth century.

and Paula Πώλλα.[12] But, what is most to the purpose, on no less than seven imperial coins of Cotiæum in Phrygia, we have the form Ἑρμαφίλου as the barbarised name of P. Æl. Hermophilus, who held the office of archon there during the reigns of Severus Alexander, Maximin, and Maximus.[13]

It is remarkable that on the coins invariably, and also in Strabo, Κολοσσηνὸς occurs as the adjectival form; but in the New Testament, Κολοσσαεὺς (or Κολασσαεύς). Precisely in the same way Sagalassus gives rise to the forms Σαγαλασσηνὸς and Σαγαλασσεὺς, and Docimium to Δοκιμηνὸς and Δοκιμεύς. Strangely enough, Stephanus of Byzantium tells us that Δοκιμεὺς is the correct form, but that Δοκιμηνὸς is the form in use; whereas the coins in this case sanction Δοκιμεὺς, but know nothing of Δοκιμηνός.

CHURCHILL BABINGTON.

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[12] Böckh's *Corp. Inscr.* 3989 (*b* and *l.*), from the neighbourhood of Laodicea combusta.

[13] Mionnet, vol. iv. pp. 276, 277; and Suppl. vii. p. 549. The natural form, Ἑρμοφίλου, occurs on other coins, and in authors, and Ἑρμάφιλος must, I think, be a mere provincialism. Compare Ἑρμογένης, &c.; also *ναυτοδίκαι, ναυτολόγος, περσονόμος*. We have, indeed, *ἱκεταδόκος*, in Æschylus, yet the prose form, in Eustathius, is *ἱκετοδόχος* (compare *στεφανηφόρος, στεφανοφόρος*); but I should suppose that the *α* in Ἑρμάφιλος was meant to be short. A few other examples of the change of *o* into *α* are to be found. Thus Hesychius tells us that the Cretans called *ὄνειρον ἄνειρον*. Both Theocritus and Callimachus change *εἴκοσι* into *εἴκατι*. In Latin, the Greek form λόγχη is replaced by *lancea*. These examples are from Maittaire de Dialectis, p. 519.—Ed. Sturz. Similarly, *not* appears in Skelton's poems under the form *nat*. We have also the double forms *got, gat* (*pret.* of *get*), and *plot, plat*. Similar changes, I understand, occur in some Sanskrit words. We may just observe in conclusion, that Phrygia is not the only country which has corrupted Κολοσσὸς; we need not travel far to discover a building which is designated by the worse than Phrygian appellation of *Coliseum*.

II.

IRISH COINS OF COPPER AND BILLON.

(*Continued*).

By the Rev. Henry Christmas, M.A., F.R.S.

WILLIAM AND MARY. (1688—1694.)

The coinage of the new sovereigns for Ireland resembled the first issue of James II. The gun-money was allowed to pass current—the larger half-crowns and the crowns at one penny each, the smaller half-crowns at three farthings, and the shillings and sixpences at one farthing each. There was something saturnine and drily satirical on the part of William in allowing his rival's coinage to proclaim the style and titles which were no longer his, and at the same time pointing out their true value by assigning them to their proper denominations — a shilling with King James was only a farthing with King William.

The first coins struck in Ireland by the authority of the new sovereigns were halfpennies. Simon, and Mr. Lindsay after him, speak of farthings as well as halfpennies, but none have ever been discovered. None were struck by Charles II. from 1680, and none by James II. while King of Great Britain. It is, therefore, probable that William and Mary struck only the same coins that their immediate predecessors had found sufficient.

These halfpence are of the same type as those of Charles II. and James II., already described.

HALFPENNY.

1. *Obv.*—GVLIELMVS ET MARIA DEI GRATIA.
The busts of the king and queen, side by side, to the right; that of the king only laureate; the necks bare.

Rev.—MAG. BR. FR. ET HIB. REX ET REGINA.
The harp, crowned; the date divided by the lower part of the crown. 1690.

These coins occur of the years 1690, 1691, 1692, 1693, 1694. They are very variable in weight, some amounting to 110 grs., others weighing no more than 80 grs. A remarkably fine one in my own cabinet weighs 114 grs. Simon states that there were also some struck of this type in tin, and with a stud of brass or copper in the middle; but he admits that he had never seen any. It would not be astonishing if coins of this nature were to be discovered, for there was a coinage of halfpence and farthings of this description struck for England. On the other hand, although the English coinage of James II. of halfpence and farthings was in this metal, yet it is tolerably certain that the only coins struck by him for Ireland during his legitimate reign were halfpence of copper, and the same remark applies to the tin coinage of Charles II., which was not extended to Ireland. It seems, on the whole, most probable that no tin coins were issued for Ireland by William and Mary, and no farthings in any metal. It is, however, not impossible that some of the tin pennies of James may have passed through the mint of William and Mary, and made their appearance as halfpennies of the new reign. Such coins would of course be rare, and must be regarded as numismatic accidents.

WILLIAM III. (1695—1702.)

The coins of William alone call for no remark; they differ from the preceding only by the removal of the portrait and titles of Mary.

HALFPENNY.

1. *Obv.*—GVLIELMVS III. DEI GRA.
Bust of the king, in armour, and laureate, to the right.

Rev.—MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX.
Same type as the preceding. 1695.

Another occurs of 1696, and of this date there is a proof in silver.

HALFPENNY.

2. *Obv.*—GVLIELMVS III. DEI GRA.
As before, but the neck bare.

Rev.—MAG. BR. FRA. ET HIB. REX.
As before. 1696.

This coin is extremely rare.

ANNE. (1702—1714.)

No coins were struck in Ireland during this reign.

GEORGE I. (1714—1727.)

It was not till the year 1722 that any coins bearing the stamp of George I. were issued in or for Ireland; but in that year the celebrated "Wood's halfpence" made their appearance. Copper coin was beginning to grow scarce, and a patent was granted to William Wood, Esq., authorising him to coin three hundred and sixty tons of halfpence and farthings for the use of Ireland. The terms of the patent were such that Mr. Wood would have gained £60,000 by their strict execution; but so far short of the

due weight were the coins when they did appear, that the gain to the patentee would have been no less than £82,168 16*s.*, had the weight of the lightest issued been adopted for the rest. A great commotion was immediately raised; Swift attacked the scheme in his "Drapier's Letters;" and so strong was the public opposition, that in 1724 Mr. Wood surrendered his patent.

These coins are of three different types.

HALFPENNY.

1. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX.
Portrait of the king, to the right, laureate, bare neck.

Rev.—HIBERNIA. 1722.
Figure of Hibernia, sitting, her left arm leaning on a harp, her right holding a palm branch.

This coin occurs with the dates 1722, 1723, 1724. Copper and silver proofs exist of the year 1723, and copper proofs of 1722 and 1724.

HALFPENNY.

2. *Obv.*—As No. 1.

Rev.—HIBERNIA. 1722.
Hibernia, facing the spectator, and with both hands on the harp, which is held in front.

This coin is much rarer than the preceding, and occurs only of the date 1722. Proofs, though extremely rare, are to be found in copper.

HALFPENNY.

3. *Obv.*—GEORGIVS D.G. REX.
Bust as before, but of inferior work; the neck disproportionately long.

Rev.—HIBERNIÆ.
Figure of Hibernia, as on No. 2, but looking back on a rock. In the exergue, 1722.

This coin is much rarer than either of the others. The rock, if rock it be, looks like a cloud; and the coin is rarely found in good preservation. The dates are 1722 and 1723. A copper proof of the former date is in the British Museum.

FARTHING.

4. *Obv.* and *Rev.* as No. 1.
Dates only 1723 and 1724.

A silver proof exists of the former date.

FARTHING.

5. *Obv.* and *Rev.* as No. 2.
Date only, 1722.

This is probably only a pattern; it is extremely rare, and is only found as a copper proof.

There is another pattern halfpenny and farthing.

HALFPENNY.

6. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS DEI GRATIA REX.
Bust as No. 3.
Rev.—As No. 1, but the date 1724 in the exergue.

FARTHING.

7. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS D. G. REX.
Bust as No. 6.
Rev.—As the preceding.

FARTHING.

8. *Obv.* and *Rev.* as No. 3.

This coin is not now known, but it is recorded by Snelling as one which he believed to exist.

HALFPENNY.

9. *Obv.*—As No. 1.
Rev.—HIBERNIA.
Hibernia pointing with the right hand to the sun.

This coin is partially described by Snelling in his

appendix to Simon, but is not now known. The following are also described by Snelling :—

HALFPENNY.

10. *Obv.*—As No. 6.

Rev.—REGIT VNVS VTROQUE. 1724.
The sceptre and trident connected by a knot; words and date divided by roses.

FARTHING.

11. *Obv.* and *Rev.*—As No. 10.

Snelling does not publish these coins as halfpence and farthings, but as jettons. They seem rather to claim a place as coins, for, in the first place, he describes them as having the same obverse; that is, from the same dies as Wood's coins; next, they are of the requisite and proportionate sizes; and, lastly, the type of the reverse had already appeared on patterns of Charles I. On these accounts we are inclined to accept Nos. 10 and 11 as patterns for a halfpenny and farthing respectively.

Wood's coins were, with all their defects, the best which had ever been made for Ireland. The workmanship is fine, and the portrait of the king the most accurate known anywhere. Their weight is various, but a fine proof halfpenny of 1723, in my cabinet, weighs 127 grains.

GEORGE II. (1727—1760.)

The coinage of George II. for Ireland presents no peculiarities worthy of notice. It consists of halfpence and farthings only, there are two varieties of each.

HALFPENNY.

1. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS II. REX.
The bust of the king, with short hair, laureate, to the right, the neck bare.

Rev.—HIBERNIA.
The crowned harp. The date divided by the bottom of the harp. 1736.

This coin is beautifully executed. Proofs occur in silver and bronze of the date 1736; dates of the coin, 1736, 1737, 1738, 1741, 1742, 1743, 1744, 1746, 1747, 1748, 1749, 1750, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1755.

FARTHING.

2. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS II. REX.
The bust as No. 1.
Rev.—HIBERNIA. 17 — 37.
As No. 1.

Proofs occur in bronze of 1737.
The dates are 1737, 1738, 1744.

HALFPENNY.

3. *Obv.*—GEORGIVS II. REX.
Bust as before, but older.
Rev.—HIBERNIA. 1760.
As before.

FARTHING.

4. *Obv.*—GEORGIVS II. REX.
Bust as No. 3.
Rev.—HIBERNIA. 1760.
As before.

It may be noticed that in all the above coins, from 1736 to 1746 inclusive, the name is written GEORGIUS; after that date GEORGIVS.

The year 1760 was signalised by an issue of halfpence and farthings, of which the coins themselves are the sole records. We may perhaps never know with certainty under what circumstances and by whose authority the VOCE POPULI coins made their appearance.

HALFPENNY.

5. *Obv.*—VOCE POPULI.
A laureate head to the right; neck bare.

Rev.—HIBERNIA.
Figure of Hibernia sitting on a globe, holding in her right hand a lance; in her left a flower; by her side a harp; in the exergue 1760.

There are many varieties of this coin; some have a P. under the bust; some before the face; some on the reverse; some have two small crosses behind the harp; some, two roses; some have a cross after VOCE; some, a rose; some, a point; in many there is no trace of the globe on which Hibernia is sitting.

FARTHING.

6. *Obv.*—VOCE POPULI.
Head as No. 5.

Rev.—HIBERNIA. 1760.
As No. 5.

This coin is very rare. A proof of better workmanship than the rest exists of the halfpenny, and one also is known of the farthing.

In the absence of evidence as to the origin of these pieces, conjecture has taken a wide range. The first question is, who is the person whose portrait is represented? Some have said it is a bad portrait of George II. There are several objections to this. The coinage is admitted to have been a private speculation; and if private loyalty desired to exhibit itself on a coin, it would take some pains to be understood. George II. was popular nowhere, and probably less so in Ireland than in England. The portrait is by no means like the king, and certainly, were it intended for him, should have had the name to make it clear. But there was nothing either in the character of the king or in the circumstances of the year 1760 which could make an

expression of loyalty in the shape of a private coinage at all intelligible. George II. had been on the throne thirty-three years; his family were undoubtedly placed there VOCE POPULI, but it was as the symbols of law, order, and national independence that they were respected, and certainly not for their personal qualities. If it be said that the real object of a private coinage is gain, and that its forms are not to be too scrupulously examined, we reply, that probability must still guide us as to the meaning of types which we find actually in existence. But in the year 1760 George II. died, and was succeeded by his grandson, George III. Looking again on the VOCE POPULI coins, we find an indication that they are intended for the coinage of a new reign. The head is turned to the right, as are those of George III. All those of George II. turn to the left. It might be easy to understand a burst of enthusiasm on the accession of a new and native sovereign, and to interpret the VOCE POPULI to mean that the young monarch reigned by the voice of his people as well as by the right of his birth; but this supposition is at once negatived by the portrait itself, which is that of a man at or beyond the middle of life.

Another theory states that the bust is that of the Old Pretender claiming to be James III., born in 1688, and therefore, in 1760, seventy-two years of age. This hypothesis has several points in its favour: it accounts for the conclusion of a reign being taken as the occasion for a popular demonstration; it gives a reason for a change in the position of the head; and makes it perfectly explicable why the head is neither that of George II. nor George III.; moreover, there is a great resemblance between the portrait and that of the Old Pretender.

Still, rough and bad as the execution is of the VOCE

POPULI coins, it is easy to see that they do not, and are not intended to, represent the head of a man seventy-two years of age. But is there no other person for whom they *may* be meant? They *do* resemble the portraits of Charles Edward, who, at the time when they were struck, was in his 41st year. Granting that the great object of the coinage was gain, there might be also a political significancy in a portrait and legend like those which it presents; and it appears to me that the VOCE POPULI coins do present us with a rude portrait of the Young Pretender; and that the letter P. found on many, though not all of them, is intended as the initial of the word PRINCEPS, and meant as a salvo to the claims of his father.

The weight of these coins is very various. A fine proof in my cabinet weighs 136 grains; some are as light as 105 grains.

GEORGE III. (1760—1820.)

The supposition that the VOCE POPULI coins were intended to have a political signification, is, to some slight degree, corroborated by the circumstance that there was no great necessity felt of copper coins in Ireland at the accession of George III. It was not till 1766 that any legitimate coins appeared of the new reign, and the first coinage was one of halfpence only; they resemble those of his grandfather.

HALFPENNY.

1. *Obv.*—GEORGIVS III. REX.
Bust of the king to the right; laureate, and with the neck bare.

Rev.—HIBERNIA. 1766.
The harp crowned.

Another issue took place in 1769 of the same type.

These coins are not common, for on each occasion only fifty tons of copper were used. Indeed Ruding was not aware that any coins existed of the former date. The small amount of copper coined was by no means sufficient, nor did the coin itself give much satisfaction. The portrait is unfavourable; it is not only extremely youthful, but has an unintellectual appearance; the chin is too retreating, and the whole aspect verging on idiocy; it contrasts unpleasantly with the bust on the Northumberland shilling and on the English copper coinage of 1770. In 1773 a pattern was prepared, a specimen of which is in the British Museum. It resembles that which was adopted two years later, save that the face is somewhat fuller and rounder.

The next coinage was in 1775. Like the former, it consisted of halfpennies only.

HALFPENNY.

2. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS III. REX.
Bust of the king to right; laureate; the hair drawn back from the forehead.

Rev.—HIBERNIA. 1775.
Type as the preceding.

There is a beautiful proof of 1775, and coins occur of 1775, 1776, 1781, 1782, 1783.

There are also forgeries of the years 1776 and 1783, very inferior in workmanship, and of the years 1781, 1782, and 1783, of coins equal in workmanship to the original, but of lighter weight; the copper is tolerably good. It is said that these coins were made at a button manufactory in Smithfield.

In the cabinet of Dr. Aquilla Smith is a halfpenny of the date 1776; weight, 101 grains; reading, GRUMRIUS III.

REX., and on the reverse, HIRARMIA. It is needless to say that this is a forgery.

No other coinage for Ireland took place till 1805. The great coinage of 1797 passed over without any provision for the sister kingdom; but previous to the next Soho mintage for England there was a large issue of copper coins, bearing the harp. This consisted of pennies, halfpennies, and farthings.

PENNY.

3. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX.
Bust of the king to the right, robed and laureate; under the shoulder a small K.
Rev.—HIBERNIA. 1805.
A crowned harp; the date underneath.

HALFPENNY.

4. *Obv.* and *Rev.*—As No. 3.

FARTHING.

5. *Obv.* and *Rev.*—As No. 3.

The farthing also occurs of 1806.

There are proofs of all these in gilt and plain bronze. All are milled round the edge. They were the work of Kuchler.

There is another halfpenny (6), a pattern, differing from No. 3 only in having the harp and crown much larger; and there is also a pattern farthing (7) of the date 1806, with larger letters than the current coin. Both these patterns are extremely rare.

A pattern for a penny was prepared by Mr. Mossop in the year 1789, but before six pieces were struck the die broke, and the project was abandoned. It is a coin of great beauty of execution and ingenuity of design. It may be described as follows:—

PENNY.

8. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS III. REX.
The king's head to the right, the neck bare; under the neck a harp.

Rev.—CONCORDIA.
Two figures representing Britannia and Hibernia; the former standing to the right, the latter to the left of an altar, their hands joined over it; a flame is burning on the altar, and under it are two cornucopiæ. Hibernia holds her harp; Britannia a lance and shield; in the exergue, 1789.

In 1813 a pattern was produced by Mr. Thomas Wyon.

PENNY.

9. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS III. D. G. BRITANNIARUM REX.
The bust of the king to the right; laureate and slightly draped.

Rev.—HIBERNIA. 1813.
The harp crowned; under it the date.

Another pattern of the same year occurs.

PENNY.

10. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS III. D. G. REX.
A large head, laureate and draped.

Rev.—HIBERNIA. 1813.
The harp crowned; slightly differing in its ornaments from that of the preceding.

This is occasionally met with gilt. Both 9 and 10 are of the greatest rarity. The obverse of No. 9 is from the same die as the Ceylon piece of two stivers; and that of No. 10 from the same die as that of the Demerara and Essequibo coin of the same denomination; both struck in the same year.

GEORGE IV.

With George IV. concludes the series of Irish coins. In 1822 a coinage, consisting of pennies, halfpennies, and

farthings, was ordered, but the last-mentioned coin was never issued, and is extremely rare.

PENNY.

1. *Obv.*—GEORGIUS IV. D. G. REX.
Bust of the king, draped and laureate, to the left.
Rev.—HIBERNIA. 1822.
The crowned harp as usual.

HALFPENNY.

2. *Obv.* and *Rev.*—As No. 1.

FARTHING.

3. *Obv.* and *Rev.*—As No. 1.

These coins also occur of 1823. There are a few proofs, but they are extremely rare.

Patterns exist of a penny and halfpenny of great rarity.

PENNY.

4. *Obv.*—As No. 1.
Rev.—As No. 1, but the harp and crown much smaller. 1822.

HALFPENNY.

5. *Obv.* and *Rev.*—As No. 4.

III.

ANGLO-GALLIC COINS OF COPPER AND BILLON.

No series of coins is more historically interesting than that struck by English kings and princes in France. It begins very early—so far back indeed as Henry II., and it does not terminate till the reign of the eighth monarch of that name. The billon and copper coins, however, do not embrace so long a period. They commence with Edward III. and terminate with Henry VI.

In deciding what coins are to be included in the present notice, we shall be guided by the same rule to which we have adhered in our remarks on the Irish coins: we shall rank coins by their denomination, and not by the quality of their metal.[1] Were we to rank as billon coins all which are really so, we should have to include many groats, half-groats, pennies, and half-pennies, which, by their denomination, belong to a different series, one which does not come under our observation at all. We are materially assisted in our selection by the terms employed in the documents of the period, in which a distinction is made between black money and white, or silver.

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[1] The gun-metal coins of James II. make no exception to this rule, for it was the avowed intention of the king to replace them by coins of silver—they were in fact but tokens, though their acceptance was made compulsory.

Thus the groats and half-groats of Henry Duke of Lancaster, though extremely base, scarcely indeed worthy to be called even billon, must be considered as parts of a silver series, and would be out of place here.

The black money was either of very base billon, or of copper washed with silver, and fulfilled the offices of a copper currency. It is possible that some of the pieces termed counters may have really been money of this description, but it is beyond the power of any numismatist to say whether this were actually the case or not, and if it were, which are the pieces to be thus distinguished.

The variety of types presented by the Anglo-Gallic coins furnishes another difficulty. There are some types which belong peculiarly to gold, some to silver, and some to billon or copper; but, again, there are coins whose proper denomination we are unable to ascertain; such, for example, are the so-called Lion groats of Henry V., some of which are of pure copper, and the best of silver so debased as scarcely worthy to be called billon. Were the type of these disgraceful coins that of a recognised groat, they could have no place here, notwithstanding the baseness of their material; but as it is, they have a type peculiar to themselves, which, taken into consideration together with the character of the metal, permits us to notice them.

Passing over the Ponthieu penny of Edward I., which contains one-third of fine silver, the first coins which require description are two of Edward III. The author of "The Illustrations"[2] calls them trial pieces, and describes them as follows:—

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[2] "Illustrations of the Anglo-French Coinage," published anonymously in the year 1830. The author was the late General Ainslie.

Obv.—In two concentric circles—
The inner, ED : REX : ANGLIE :
The outer, BNDICTU : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI : DE.[3]
A cross patée.

Rev.— DUX : AGITANIE.
Within an outer border of thirteen arches. Within each a strawberry leaf. A building resembling a church.
Weight, 206½ grs.

The metal of which this piece is composed is a kind of bronze, consisting of four-fifths copper and one-fifth tin.

The type of this coin makes it extremely probable that it is really a trial piece, and that the issue was intended to be of silver or fine billon, and to be, in fact, a coinage of groats. This supposition will derive additional weight from the appearance of the next piece, brought forward in the same work, and likewise described as a trial piece:—

Obv.—In two concentric circles—
Inner, ED' : REX : ANGLIE :
Outer, BNDICTU : SIT : NOME : DNI : NRI : IHV : XRI.[4]
A cross patée.
A small cross between A and N in ANGLIE.

Rev.—DUX AGITANIE.
A building as in the last.
A small cross between A and N in AGITANIE.
Weight 168 grs.

The metal of this coin is rather better than that of the last; it has a trace of silver, and is stated to be one-tenth fine silver, and nine-tenths alloy.

The former of these two pieces is considered by M. Mongez to be "a kind of pass or ticket, given by the keepers of the 'peages' to people carrying goods by land or on the rivers, to pass through the territories of the

[3] For "Benedictum sit nomen domini nostri Dei."
[4] "Benedictum sit nomen domini nostri Jesu Christi."

prince whose title it bears." The author admits that this explanation is not satisfactory; and, indeed, there seems little reason to look upon either of them as more than trial pieces.

The next coin which claims attention is the Double, or Double-denier. This is believed by the author of "The Illustrations" to have been an imitation of a similar piece struck by Philip VI., A.D. 1347—1348. Of these there are three varieties, differing very much in fineness—from four parts of fine silver in twelve, to pure copper, or nearly so.

DOUBLE.

Obv.—EDWARDUS REX.
No inner circle. A crown of five fleurs-de-lis.

Rev.—MONETA DUPLEX.
A cross Calvary patée flurt, barred at the lower limb, which extends as far as the letters of the legend.

The specimen in my cabinet weighs 25 grs., and is of very base metal. It does not appear to be at all equal in fineness to that described by the author of "The Illustrations," which is said to be three parts fine silver, and nine of alloy.

DOUBLE.

Obv.—ED. REX ANGLIE.
An inner circle. A lion passant to left, over it A; under it a line, and under the line G-I.

Rev.—MONETA DUPLEX.
A Greek cross couronnée.

This piece is described by the author of "The Illustrations" to be of one part fine silver, and nine parts alloy; weight 16 grs.

DOUBLE.

Obv.—ED' REX : ANGLIE.
A singularly formed crown; under it a lion; between the legs of the lion a rose.

Rev.—MONETA DUPLEX.
A cross patée; in the alternate angles a crown.

This coin is described as four parts silver and eight parts alloy, and as weighing 18 grs.

The next coins to be noticed are the Lion deniers in very base billon, having from ten and a half to eleven parts out of twelve alloy. Of these there are several varieties, chiefly in the attitude of the lion's tail. One, however, has on obverse and reverse alike, the Aquitaine title alone, which is probably a blunder.

LION DENIER.

Obv.—ED : REX : ANGLIE.
A lion passant guardant to right.

Rev.—DNS AGITANIF.
A cross patée.
Weight 14 grs.

Under the lion is B, for Bordeaux or Bayonne.

LION DENIER.

Obv.—ED : REX : ANGLIE.
A lion passant guardant to left, his tail terminating in a bunch over his back, under it B.

Rev.—DNS AGITANIE.
A cross patée.

There is a coin, called a half-denier by the author of "The Illustrations," which resembles the above in type, but is of very different fineness, being from four to eight parts out of twelve of fine silver. It is not, therefore, described here.

PONTHIEU.

FARTHING (?)

Obv.—EDWARDUS REX. MM. cross.
A cross patée, with an annulet in each angle.

Rev.—In five lines, a cross between two annulets | MONETA | A lion guardant to the left. | — POTIVI. | A large annulet between two smaller ones. | The lion is separated from the legend by two strong lines.

It is difficult to say what is the denomination of this coin. It is extremely thin, so much so as to float upon water, and it does not appear to contain a trace of silver. The specimen in my cabinet weighs 7 grs.

EDWARD THE BLACK PRINCE.

This great prince, born in 1330, created Prince of Wales 1340, and deceased 1376, was, by his father, Edward III., made Prince of Aquitaine in the year 1362, the province, which had heretofore conferred the title of duke, being now erected into a principality. In this capacity the Black Prince struck a great number of coins in gold, silver, and billon, all of which are extremely interesting, and some of the highest degree of rarity. His billon coins, or black money, are not common. The coinage was extremely unpopular, and, together with his tax on hearths, did much to render the Prince odious in the eyes of his Aquitaine subjects. From some supposed connection between the two, these billon coins have been called "*fouage*," or "hearth money." There are two types only.

FIRST TYPE.

1. *Obv.*—ED : PRIMO : GENITUS.
To the right a lion couchant guardant, crowned; between the fore and hind paws the letter B, for Bordeaux.

Rev.—PRINCEPS AQITANIE.
A cross patée.

This coin is of very base metal—two parts silver and ten of alloy, weight 12¼ grs.

2. *Obv.*—ED : PMO : GENITUS.
Like the foregoing, but the lion passant.
Rev.—PRINCEPS AQITANIE.
A cross patée.
Weight 15½ grs.

A variety has the lion's tail more bushy; another has the cross on the reverse more slender. The workmanship is neat.

SECOND TYPE.

3. *Obv.*—ED : PO. GENS. REGI. ANGL.
An annulet between N and S in PO. GENS. The area is divided into four quarters; in the first and fourth the fleur-de-lis; in the second and third the lion passant guardant to the right.
Rev.—PRINCPS AQITANI.
A cross patée.

Weight of two specimens in my own cabinet, 12 and 14 grs. respectively.

4. *Obv.*—ED. PO. GENS REGIS ANGLI. L.
Same type as the last. L for Lectoure.
Rev.—PRINCEPS AGITANIE.
A cross patée.

5. *Obv.*—ED. POGENITUS REGIS ANGLIE.
Same type as the last.
Rev.—PRINCEPS AQUITANIE N.
A cross patée. N for Niort.

This coin, which is in my own cabinet, is the only one known of this mint.

King John, in 1215, established a mint at Niort, in

Poitou, as appears from the following extract, ex. Rot. Litt. Patent. in Turri, Lond., anno 17°, *Johan.* 1215, *p.* 160, *b, de Moneta facienda.* Rex Majori et probis hominibus Niorthi, &c., &c. "Sciatis quod volumus et concessimus, quod fidelis noster Emereus [Emericus?] monetarius monetam nostram pict'. faciat in villa vestra. tanquam ille ad quem monetam illā pertinet faciendā jure hereditaris et bene legius homo noster est nec volumus quod alius eam faciat et ideo vobis mandamus quod habet ita fieri faciatis. *Teste me-ipso apud Mauling.* viii. *die Decembris, anno regni nostri* xvii. Eodem modo scribitur majori et probis hominibus de Rupell. Teste eodem, data eadem anno eodem."

RICHARD II.

Of this prince we have deniers in base metal, presenting the same type as that last described of his father Edward the Black Prince.

DENIER.

Obv.—RICARD REX ANGLIE. FRACIE.
The area divided by a very slender cross into four; in the first and fourth quarters the fleur-de-lis; in the second and third the lion.

Rev.—DOMINUS AGITANIE.
A cross patée.
Weight 13 grs. One in my own cabinet 10 grs.

A variety has the cross on the obverse much broader, and reads "Fraīe."

These coins are very rare. They are composed of two parts silver and ten alloy. On my own specimen the words of the legends are separated by fleurs-de-lis.

HENRY IV.

Of Henry IV. there are deniers like those of Henry II., but there are two distinct types—one on which the title of France is omitted, and which the author of "The Illustrations" considers to have been struck before the year 1410, in which year Henry sent an army under the command of the Duke of Clarence to relieve the Duke of Orleans, then besieged in Bourges by the French king, Charles VI., in person; and another in which Henry is styled King of France as well as of England. Both types are extremely rare.

DENIER.

Obv.—ENRICUS REX ANGLE.
The area divided as before.

Rev.—DOMINUS AGITANIE.
A Greek cross.
Weight 15 grs.

A variety in my cabinet reads ENRIC, and has the words divided by roses. It weighs 13 grs., and does not exhibit the slightest trace of silver.

Another variety has the cross patée from the centre, instead of being so merely at the ends.

Another reads ENRIC ANGLIE REX, and has a small cross before REX.

Another has B at the end of the legend of the obverse, for Bordeaux; and the lions and lilies placed at right angles to lines proceeding from the centre of the circle.

DENIER.

Obv.—HENRIC REX ANGLIE.
The lions and lilies as in the last variety.

Rev.—FRANCIE. D. AGITANIE.
A cross patée.

HENRY V.

It might naturally be expected that the reign of this illustrious prince should add considerably to the series of Anglo-Gallic coins; and accordingly we find of him and of his successor a greater number and greater variety than of all the preceding princes; and, as might also be looked for, it is not always easy to distinguish the coins of the father from those of the son. In the copper or billon series this difficulty does not present itself, as we have only one description of base coins which can be attributed to the fifth Henry. What the coins in question should be called it is difficult to say.

They are very base, varying from one-sixth to one-tenth part of silver, the rest being alloy, and many appear to be of pure copper. They are undoubtedly of Henry V., as they bear the title "*Heir of France.*" They are called "LION GROATS," and are probably of several mints. Only two, however, are known with certainty.

GROAT.

Obv.—H : REX : ANGL : HERES : FRANC :
A crowned lion passant guardant to right; over it a lily; MM. cross.

Rev.—SIT NOMEN DNI. BENEDICTU.
A cross patée within a beaded circle; in the centre the letter H; trefoils issuing from the centre.

The weight of these "groats" varies from 29 to 34 grs., and they are of very rude workmanship. There is a variety with a pellet under the first letter of each legend, which is the mark of the Rouen Mint; and another with a pellet under the second letter of each legend, which is the mark of the St. Lo Mint. Some, however, exist in which the roundel is omitted.

HENRY VI.

The base billon or copper money of Henry VI. presents us with but three varieties: the Denier Tournois, the Denier Parisis, and the obole, or farthing. Of these the most commonly met with is the first-named, though even this is a rare coin, and very difficult to procure in good condition.

DENIER TOURNOIS.

Obv.—HENRICUS REX.
A lion and a lily, side by side, the lily to the left.

Rev.—TURONUS FRANCIE.
A cross patée.

MM. a cross Moline, fleur-de-lis, lion, rose; weight from 15 to 20 grs., and usually having three parts silver to nine of alloy. A specimen in my cabinet weighs only 12 grs., and is apparently much more debased.

DENIER PARISIS.

1. *Obv.*—FRACORU AGL. REX.
HERI under a crown; below, a lily and a lion passant to right.
Weight 16 grs. (Illust.)

Rev.—PARISIUS CIVIS.
A cross patée flurt, dividing the legend into four parts; MM. an open crown.

This is a coin of great variety. The specimen in my cabinet weighs 20½ grs.

2. *Obv.*—FRACORU. AGL. REX.
HERI under a large crown; no lion nor lily; under HERI a broad line.

Rev.—PARISIUS CIVIS.
A cross patée flurt within the inner circle. MM. a crown.
Weight $16\frac{7}{10}$ grs.

OBOLUS, OR FARTHING.

Obv.—HENRICUS REX.

A lion passant to the left; above it a large cross dividing the legend, and coming within the inner circle.

Rev.—OBOLUS CIVIS.

A lily, or fleur-de-lis; above it a large cross, as on the obverse.

This obolus is described by the author of "The Illustrations" as being composed of three parts fine silver and nine of alloy, and as being of the weight of 11½ grs., and in very fine preservation. He ascribes it to the mint of Paris on account of its excellent workmanship, and considers a roundel or pellet between the cross-bar of the fleur-de-lis, and the C in CIVIS as a private mark.

The coin was then considered unique; there are now several known.

The specimen in my cabinet weighs 9½ grs., is in fair preservation, but does not exhibit any peculiar excellence of workmanship. With this coin closes the series of Anglo-Gallic copper or base billon coins. The silver series extends to the reign of Henry VIII.

H. CHRISTMAS.

large sheets of white paper have characters upon them written in a very pale ink. The remainder are written in vermilion on yellow paper. The copies of the wheel of Buddha are also on yellow paper, and are much mutilated, in consequence of some of the cement having penetrated to them, and thus prevented their being extracted whole. They had also two coins of the Tang dynasty inscribed Kae Yuen rolled up in them. The printed paper appears to be a kind of bank-note, or official order for money. It purports to be of the epoch Hung Woo, being that of the earliest of the Ming emperors, who ascended the throne A.D. 1370, but it has neither the date nor the amount filled in. It also had two Tae Ping coins enclosed within it. The small mirror, although at first sight apparently hopelessly tarnished, still possesses its original surface in excellent preservation, and its polish appears to be capable of being in a great measure renewed. The pieces of silk were possibly employed to separate the strings of coins from each other, and are curious as specimens of the manufacture of the time. Two Kae Yuen coins were also found rolled up in the wheels of Buddha.

The core of the idol is of wood, roughly brought to the required shape. Over this a thin coat of very fine plaster has been laid, and the minuter details appear to have been modelled while the plaster was soft. Upon closely examining some parts of the figure, especially where the missing arms have been broken away (twelve only of the original eighteen remaining), there is every indication of there having been at least two renewals of this plaster coating since the first construction of the image. The ornaments of the dress are extremely rich, and the whole has been finished with the utmost care.

List of the Ten Strings of Coins.

No. 1. Ten coins.

Kae Yuen . .	4
Tae Ping . .	2
Tsung Ning .	1
Yuen Foo . .	2
Yung Yo . .	1
—	10

No. 2. Thirty-two coins.

Teen Ke . . .	1
Hung Che . .	19
Wan Le . . .	12
—	32

No. 3. Twenty-six coins.

Wan Le . . .	18
Hung Che . .	7
Kea Tsing . .	1
—	26

No. 4. Twenty coins.

Kea Tsing . .	8
Teen Kea . .	2
Kae Yuen . .	8
Wan Le . . .	1
Ta Kwan . .	1
—	20

No. 5. Thirty-seven coins.

Hung Che . .	13
Wan Le . .	17
Tae Chang . .	1
Kea Tsing . .	3
Tsung Ching .	2
Teen Ke . . .	1
—	37

No. 6. Thirty-four coins.

Hung Che . .	34

No. 7. Forty-five coins.

Hung Che . .	44
Wan Le . . .	1
—	45
Carried forward .	204

Brought forward . 204

No. 8. Thirty-eight coins.

Hung Che . .	35
Wan Le . . .	2
Teen Ke . . .	1
—	38

No. 9. Thirty coins.

Wan Le . . .	1
Lung King . .	1
Kae Yuen . .	13
Tae Ping . .	7
Tae Chung . .	1
Kea Tsing . .	1
Hung Che . .	1
Teen Ke . .	1
Ta Sing . . .	1
T s ung Ching .	1
Keen Yuen . .	1
Hwang Sung .	1
—	30

No. 10. Thirty-three coins.

Woo Choo . .	1
Kae Yuen . .	13
Keen Yuen . .	1
Ta Ting . . .	1
Tae Ping . . .	8
Teen Ke . . .	1
Kea Tsing . .	1
Wan Le . . .	1
Lung King . .	1
Tae Chang . .	1
Teen Che . .	1
Tsung Ching .	2
Seuen Ho . .	1
—	33
	305

large sheets of white paper have characters upon them written in a very pale ink. The remainder are written in vermilion on yellow paper. The copies of the wheel of Buddha are also on yellow paper, and are much mutilated, in consequence of some of the cement having penetrated to them, and thus prevented their being extracted whole. They had also two coins of the Tang dynasty inscribed Kae Yuen rolled up in them. The printed paper appears to be a kind of bank-note, or official order for money. It purports to be of the epoch Hung Woo, being that of the earliest of the Ming emperors, who ascended the throne A.D. 1370, but it has neither the date nor the amount filled in. It also had two Tae Ping coins enclosed within it. The small mirror, although at first sight apparently hopelessly tarnished, still possesses its original surface in excellent preservation, and its polish appears to be capable of being in a great measure renewed. The pieces of silk were possibly employed to separate the strings of coins from each other, and are curious as specimens of the manufacture of the time. Two Kae Yuen coins were also found rolled up in the wheels of Buddha.

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Hung Che . .	7
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—	26

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Kae Yuen . .	8
Wan Le . . .	1
Ta Kwan . .	1
—	20

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Wan Le . .	17
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Kea Tsing . .	3
Tsung Ching .	2
Teen Ke . . .	1
—	37

No. 6. Thirty-four coins.

Hung Che . .	34

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Hung Che . .	44
Wan Le . . .	1
—	45
Carried forward .	204

Brought forward . 204

No. 8. Thirty-eight coins.

Hung Che . .	35
Wan Le . . .	2
Teen Ke . . .	1
—	38

No. 9. Thirty coins.

Wan Le . . .	1
Lung King . .	1
Kae Yuen . .	13
Tae Ping . .	7
Tae Chung . .	1
Kea Tsing . .	1
Hung Che . .	1
Teen Ke . .	1
Ta Sing . . .	1
T s ung Ching .	1
Keen Yuen . .	1
Hwang Sung .	1
—	30

No. 10. Thirty-three coins.

Woo Choo . .	1
Kae Yuen . .	13
Keen Yuen . .	1
Ta Ting . . .	1
Tae Ping . . .	8
Teen Ke . . .	1
Kea Tsing . .	1
Wan Le . . .	1
Lung King . .	1
Tae Chang . .	1
Teen Che . .	1
Tsung Ching .	2
Seuen Ho . .	1
—	33
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General Summary.

Very early coin, Woo Choo, in ancient characters				1
Tang	Kae Yuen	Kaou Tsoo or Yuen Tsung	633 to 654 or 745 to 752	38
„	Keen Yuen	Luh Tsung	752 „ 769	2
Tang, or Sung	Tae Ping			17
Sung	Hwang Sung	Lin Tsung	1014 „ 1063	1
„	Tsung Ning	Hwuy Tsung	1100 „ 1125	1
„	Ta Kwan	Id.	Id.	1
„	Seuen Ho	Id.	Id.	1
„	Yuen Foo	Che Tsung	1085 „ 1100	2
Kin	Ta Ting	She Tsung		2
Ming	Yung Yo	Hwuy Te	1401 „ 1423	1
„	Hung Che	Heaou Tsung	1486 „ 1504	153
„	Kea Tsing	She Tsung	1520 „ 1565	14
„	Lung King	Muh Tsung	1565 „ 1571	2
„	Wan Leih	Shin Tsung	1571 „ 1619	53
„	Tae Chang	Kwang Tsung	1619 „ 1620	3
„	Teen Ke	He Tsung	1620 „ 1627	8
„	Tsung Ching	Chwang Le	1627 „ 1643	5
				305

From this we see that the coins range from the beginning of the Tang dynasty, A.D. 633, to the subversion of the Ming, A.D. 1643, a period of 1,010 years. There being no coins of the present dynasty (the Tsing) in the deposit, while there are five coins of the last emperor of the Ming—who ascended the throne in 1627, and destroyed himself lest he should fall into the hands of the Tartars in 1643—it is but reasonable to conclude that the coins and other objects were deposited in the statue some time within these dates, possibly about 1630. But it may be objected there are no coins of the Yuen, the former Tartar dynasty which preceded the Ming, and, consequently, the absence of the coins of

the Tsing does not prove that the statue must of necessity have been constructed before the accession of that dynasty; that the deposit may have been made, not by the Tartars, but by the Chinese, and that this omission of Tartar coins might be intended to show their feelings of nationality as Chinese; and, consequently, that the date of the deposit may be very much later than that I have mentioned. Had such been the case, there can be no reason assigned for the omission of the coins of Mo Choo Wang, Woo San Kwei, and other princes of the Ming dynasty, who resisted the Tartars to the utmost, and for many years maintained their independence. No coins of these chieftains are in the deposit, although they all struck coins; and as there are but five of those of the last emperor of the Ming, who reigned about sixteen years, I feel myself fully justified in assigning a date at the beginning of his reign as the approximate time of the deposit having been made.

The coins are, generally speaking, in fair preservation, some exceedingly good. In eight of the bundles they are strung so as to lie flat. They are strung together with red cord, which appears to be nearly as strong as it was when the deposit was first made. The coins in the tenth bundle were loose, and have been strung by me since their discovery. Two of these, of the epoch Kae Yuen, were rolled up in the wheels of Buddha, and two Tae Ping coins were found in the embroidered bag with the order for money. The coins in the bundle marked 9 are strung on silk threads, and are not flat, as in the eight bundles before mentioned. They are preserved exactly as they were found.

JOHN WILLIAMS.

JUNE 17, 1862.

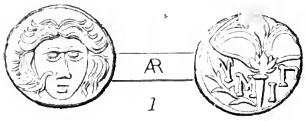
V.

ON SOME COINS OF LYCIA UNDER THE RHODIAN DOMINATION, AND OF THE LYCIAN LEAGUE.

The numismatic history of Lycia and its League has of late years received very able illustration at the hands of M. Waddington[1] and M. Koner.[2] By their exertions a nearly complete list of the twenty-three Lycian League towns of Artemidorus has been furnished from numismatic evidence, of which only the names of the six largest were known to us from history.[3] While earnestly advising all persons interested in this subject to consult the two excellent monographs above referred to, I venture to subjoin a few coins struck in Lycia which may perhaps help to elucidate further its interesting numismatic annals.

The first three coins of my plate belong to an interesting class whose Lycian attribution was first established by M. de Longpérier.[4] They bear the Rhodian type, but are distinguishable by the eagle on the cheek of the Apollo, as well as by their letterings, when any lettering is found. Such pieces doubtless record the period of the Rhodian

[1] Revue Numismatique, vol. xviii. 1853.
[2] Beiträge zur älteren Müntzkunde. Berlin, 1851.
[3] See Strabo's account of the League, xiv. 3.
[4] Revue Numismatique, 1840, 1843. They had been given to the Narbonensian Rhodanusia.



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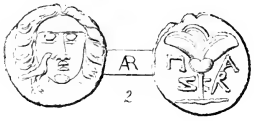

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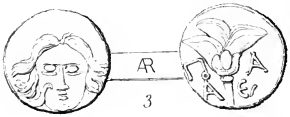

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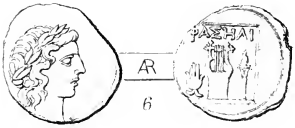

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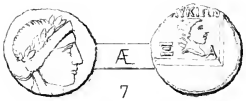

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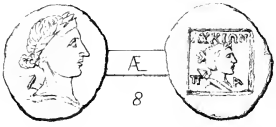

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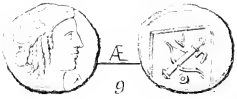

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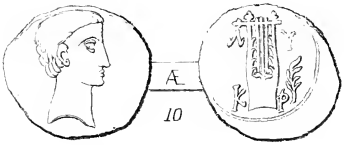

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Drawn & Engraved by J. H. LeKeux.

COINS OF LYCIA UNDER THE RHODIAN DOMINATION
AND OF THE LYCIAN LEAGUE.

domination in Lycia, and they must, accordingly, have been struck between the cession of Lycia by Rome to the Rhodians, B.C. 188, and the Lycian deliverance from Rhodes in B.C. 168.

The three coins I give of this period are:—

1. *Obv.*—Full-faced head of Apollo; an eagle on the right cheek.

   Rev.—The pomegranate flower (*βαλάυστιον*). ΠΙ—ΜΥ—reading from left to right.

   Æ. Pl. i. No. 1. British Museum.

2. *Obv.*—As before.

   Rev.—As before, but with Π. below Z or N, and, to left, probably APY. (See plate.) The last in monogram.

   Æ. Pl. i. No. 2. British Museum.

3. *Obv.*—As before.

   Rev.—As before, but with ΠΑ and APE, the last partially in monogram. (See plate.)

   Æ. Pl. i. No. 3. British Museum.

The last of these three coins has already been explained by M. de Longpérier as commemorating an alliance between Patara and Arendæ (Trebenna). That such letters are to be explained by town alliances on similar coins is, I think, nearly established by the undoubted coin in the British Museum[5] of Patara and Xanthus in alliance. I publish the present specimen of Patara and Arendæ in alliance as slightly varied from, and corroborative of, the coin in the French cabinet. I would venture to suggest on these analogies that the coin No. 1 on my

[5] Published by Mr. Waddington in the *Revue Numismatique*, 1853, and there engraved in his plate. See also M. de Longpérier's analogous coins of Xanthus and Massicytes in alliance, and of each of these towns coining separately.

plate may be of Pinara and Myra in alliance. We certainly have to read it from left to right, which, though not unprecedented in the coinage of Lycia, diminishes something from the certainty of this attribution, which I do not insist upon, any more than that of the coin which follows. It is, however, interesting to get even a probable coin of Pinara, one of the six first-class cities of the Lycian League, struck at this period. We have autonomous coins of this town, but, strangely enough, none struck under the League.

The coin No. 2 in my plate may likewise be of Patara and Arycanda in alliance. The APY in monogram is nearly the same as the form in which the name of Arycanda appears on the certain League copper coins, of that town, engraved by Mr. Waddington. (See the plate to his article, Rev. Num., 1853.)[6] The real difficulty, however, is the Z or N which occurs below the Π, which I cannot explain. There is, however, a strong analogy between Nos. 2 and 3, and should the letters on No. 2 be explainable otherwise than by a town alliance, this would go some way towards rendering doubtful the Patara and Arendæ attribution of No. 3. The remaining coins in my plate were all struck under the Lycian League, and may be called federal Lycian coins. I shall pass them singly in review.

4. *Obv.*—Head of Artemis, to left; a quiver behind her shoulder.

Rev.—ΛΥ. A torch; above, to left, a crescent; all in an incuse square.

Æ. Pl. i. No. 4. In my possession.

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[6] Nos. 1 and 2. On the last the AP appears in ligature, the Y alone: on the former PY, the A alone. A monogram of the three letters would, by analogy, be almost identical with ours.

Mr. Borrell (Num. Chron., vol. x. p. 80) was the first to publish some copper federal coins of the Lycian League, reading merely "of the Lycians," with no particular Lycian city specified. This is a silver coin belonging to the same category. Such pieces may have been among the earliest struck by this league. The type of my silver coin rather supports this supposition.

5. *Obv.*—Head of Artemis.
Rev.—A stag. KP. above TA.
Æ. Pl. i. No. 5. In my possession.

M. de Longpérier has published the only Lycian *silver* alliance coin, which I know, of Cragus and Tlos. Its type, which is unusual, closely approximates to No. 4. Here is a new copper coin of these same towns in alliance. The present type is the commonest and most prevalent of the federal copper types in Lycia, and is used by various Lycian cities. I should have no hesitation in classing a coin of this type to the Lycian League, even if the confirmatory AY- AYKI- or AYKIΩN- of League acknowledgment were not added to the particular city name. The same remark applies to the next coin of Phaselis:—

6. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo.
Rev.—The lyre; above, ΦAΣHAI; to right, a hand; to left, a torch; all in an incuse square.
Æ. Pl. i. No. 6. British Museum.

Here the AY of League recognition is wanting, but the type is so distinctly what is, with a few exceptions, the *one* League silver type, that, on the authority of this and similar coins, I believe Phaselis to have been at one period a constituent city of this League. The torch and hand both occur on coins of other Lycian cities which

bear the ΛΥ. This coin is not very uncommon, but the specimen in the British Museum is of unusually good workmanship, besides being historically important.

7. *Obv.*—Head of Artemis.
Rev.—Head of Artemis repeated, smaller; above, ΛΥΚΙΩΝ. Beside the head, ΞΑ. All in an incuse square.
Æ. Pl. i. No. 7. British Museum.

8. *Obv.*—As before, but the quiver showing behind the head.
Rev.—As before, but with ΠΑ beside the head.
Æ. Pl. i. No. 8. In my possession.

These two corresponding coins of Xanthus and Patara were, I believe, among the earliest struck by the Lycian League. Under the Rhodian domination we have a coin of these very cities, Xanthus and Patara, allied, and the identity of this unusual type seems to indicate the closest connection between these two cities still subsisting under the first years of the League. The comparative rarity of the League coins of Xanthus is explainable from its destruction by Brutus—another reason for dating these two coins early in League times. The League coins of Patara are also scarce. Any how, I have no doubt of the anteriority of this copper type, the small Artemis head in the incuse square, to the more common and later stag reverse, as on No. 5.

9. *Obv.*—Head of Apollo, with the stiff curls; to left, a faint Λ.
Rev.—Bow and quiver, crossed; round them ΑΠΟ. All in the incuse square.
Æ. Pl. i. No. 9. The collection of E. Wigan, Esq.

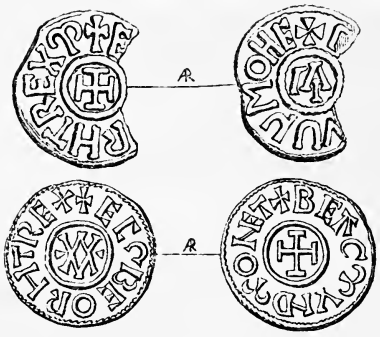
This most interesting coin establishes the fact of the Lycian Apollonia having formed one of the twenty-three

constituent League cities of Artemidorus. Sestini has published an almost similar coin. The Υ of the ΛΥ is invisible, from the coin being rather worn where it should occur.

10. *Obv.*—Head of Augustus.
Rev.—The lyre; to left, a palm branch; KP above ΛΥ.
Æ. Pl. i. No. 10. British Museum.

The corresponding coin of Massicytes with the head of Augustus is well known, but this is the only coin of Cragus, which I know of, under Augustus. The full imperial titles accompany the emperors' portraits first under Claudius on coins of the province of Lycia. This illustrates the fact that this emperor put an end to Lycian freedom.

J. L. Warren.



VI.

ON TWO UNPUBLISHED COINS OF EGBERT.

I HAVE the pleasure of submitting to the Numismatic Socicty copies of two pennies of Egbert, the first so-called sole Monarch of England, both of which are, I believe, unique, and hitherto unpublished.

The first is unfortunately damaged at the edge, but is clearly a coin intended for circulation in the Mercian dominion. The obverse reads E[CGBE]RHT REX Ꝏ, with a cross potent in the centre. The reverse bears the Saxon monogram in the centre, and MONE, (the moneyer's name illegible).

The second coin is remarkably fine, and has on the obverse the legend ECGBEORHT REX, with what I think must be the letters MEO, in double monogram, in the centre, for Merciorum; and on the reverse the moneyer's name, BEAGƷVND MONET, with a cross potent in the centre.

These coins were probably struck after the battle of Wilton, in A.D. 823, and from that date the coins of Egbert had current circulation in Mercia, he being in fact the sovereign of that kingdom, and the titular kings tributary to him.

I think that to this circumstance is to be attributed the extreme rarity of the coins of the Mercian kings subsequent to Ceolwlf, who were contemporary with Egbert. Ceolwlf reigned but one year; yet his coins are much less rare than the aggregate of Beornwlf, Ludica, and Wiglaf, the collective period of whose reigns was about twenty years. The cross potent on both these coins indicates they are concurrent in dates, and Beagmund being a moneyer of Ethelwlf, the successor of Egbert, fixes the period of their issue to the latter portion of Egbert's reign. It will be observed that the Saxon monogram on the first coin is on the reverse; I believe this does not occur on any published specimen of Egbert's money. It may probably be intended to announce that Egbert, as King of Mercia, ordered his Saxon money to be current there.

I am indebted to Mr. Evans for the notice of the first coin, which is in the possession of Humphry Wickham, Esq., of Strood, Kent, and was found in the city of Rochester many years since.

The other coin is in my own cabinet; it was dug up near Godalming about seven years ago.

These are, I believe, the only known specimens of Egbert's money on which he is styled King of Mercia.

RICHARD WHITBOURN.

GODALMING, OCTOBER 16, 1862.

VII.

ON A HOARD OF ANGLO-SAXON COINS FOUND IN IRELAND.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, December 18th, 1862.]

It will be remembered that at our meeting in March last Mr. Vaux read a letter from J. R. Stuart, Esq., giving some account of a find of Anglo-Saxon coins which had taken place in Ireland. It was then supposed that the coins numbered thirty-six in all; but since then twelve more, which were found at the same time, have been sent over to this country, making the total number forty-eight. Though presenting no great features of novelty, there are some minor varieties among the types and inscriptions which it will be well to notice; and as, without exception, no two in the whole hoard were exactly alike, I have thought it may be of interest to the Society to have a detailed list of all the coins comprised in the find. They are of the following kings:—Eadweard I., Æthelstan, Eadmund, Eadred, Eadwig, Eadgar, and Anlaf.

Eadweard the Elder. 901—925.

1. *Obv.* + EADVVEARD REX. A small cross. Type of Ruding, xvi. 7.
   Rev. SILOT—MONETA. Same type.

2. *Obv.* As No. 1. Type of Ruding, xvi. 22.
   Rev. VVLFLAR + A building. Same type.

*3. *Obv.* As No. 1. Broken. Type of Ruding, xvi. 7.
   Rev. ALDR—ED MO. Same type.

ÆTHELSTAN. 925—941.

*4. *Obv.* + ÆÐELZTAN REX. Bust, to right. Type Hawkins, 186.
   Rev. + BIORNEARD MŌ LOND LI. Engraved in Hawkins, 186.

5. *Obv.* As No. 4.
   Rev. + BEAMRED MO LOND LI. Engraved in Ruding, xvii. 10.

6. *Obv.* As No. 4.
   Rev. + ÆLFƿALD MO LOND LIVI. Type of Hawkins, 186.

7. *Obv.* As No. 4.
   Rev. MANNEN ONORDƿETI? Small cross. Type Hawkins, 186.

8. *Obv.* As No. 4. Type of Ruding, xvii. 6.
   Rev. + EADLAR IT ON NORÐƿ. Same type.

9. *Obv.* ÆÐELZTAN RE. Small cross. Type of Ruding, xvii. 15.
   Rev. ANVS—STEF (STEFANVS). Same type.

10. *Obv.* ÆÐELSTAN REX. Type of Ruding, xvii. 14.
   Rev. PITIT—M̄ONE. Two pellets between two crosses; otherwise as Ruding xvii. 14.

*11. *Obv.* As No. 10. Ruding xvii. 14.
   Rev. HLDV—LF MEO. Same type.

*12. *Obv.* As No. 10. Same type.
   Rev. BOTA MONE. Same type.

13. *Obv.* As No. 10. Same type.
   Rev. FVLEL MONET. Same type.

14. *Obv.* As No. 10. Same type.
Rev. PINE—LE MŌ. Same type.

*15. *Obv.* + ÆÐELSTAN REX. Small cross. Ruding, xvii. 13.
Rev. ELFST—AN MO. Same type.

16. *Obv.* ÆÐELSTAN REX. Same type.
Rev. VVLF ZTAN. Star of pellets below; otherwise, same type.

*17. *Obv.* + ÆÐELSTAN RE. Small cross. Ruding, xvii. 15.
Rev. LI.TI⁝.—MAN. Same type.

*18 *Obv.* + ÆÐELZTAN R. Same type.
Rev. LRIS—TILN. Same type.

19. *Obv.* + EÐELSTAN REX TŌ BRIT. Small cross. Ruding, xviii. 23.
Rev. + RELNALD MŌ EFORꝐIC. Cross and triangle of pellets.

20. *Obv.* + EÐELST·A·N REX TO BRIT. Small cross, and crescent with six pellets round it.
Rev. As No. 19. Small cross. Ruding, xviii. 23.

21. *Obv.* As No. 19. Small cross, with billet above.
Rev. + RELNA·LD MŌ EFORꝐIC. Small cross. Ruding, xviii. 23.

*22. *Obv.* + ÆÐELSTAN REX TO B. Rosette of seven dots. Ruding, xviii. 26.
Rev. + MEGRED MON LELICE. Rosette of seven dots. Same type.

23. *Obv.* + ÆDELSTAN REX TO BRIT. Small cross. Ruding, xviii. 23.
Rev. + BERHTEL MŌ SLROB. Same type.

Eadmund. 941—946.

24. *Obv.* + EADMVND REX. Rosette of pellets. Ruding, xviii. 5.
Rev. AMVM—DEZ MO. Same type.

*25. *Obv.* EADMVND REX. Small cross. Ruding, xviii. 3.
Rev. VVLF STAN. Ruding, xviii. 9.

26. *Obv.* As No. 24. Small cross. Ruding, xviii. 6.
Rev. RELN—VLF M. Ruding, xviii. 9.

Eadred. 946—955.

27. *Obv.* + EADRED RE. Bust, to right. Type Hawkins, 195.
Rev. + MANNEM ON E. Small cross. Same type.

28. *Obv.* + EADRED REX O. Small cross. Ruding, xix. 18.
Rev. BERN—EREM. Same type.

29. *Obv.* As No. 28. Same type.
Rev. SIEFE—REÐI. Same type.

*30. *Obv.* + EADRED REX. Small cross. Ruding, xix. 8.
Rev. DVRF—ERÐMO. Ruding, xix. 14.

31. *Obv.* EADRED REX. Small cross. Type of Ruding, xix. 5.
Rev. WILA—F MON. Ruding, xix. 11.

*32. *Obv.* + E·A·DRE·D R·EX W.
Rev. ÐEODM AERM. Ruding, xix. 14.

Eadwig. 955—959.

*33. *Obv.* + EADWIG REX. Small cross. Ruding xx. 7.
Rev. EADM—VNDM—ON + EO. Same type.

34. *Obv.* EADVVILE REX. Small cross. Same type.
Rev. As No. 33. Same type.

*35. *Obv.* + EADꝑIL REX Ꝑ. Small cross.
Rev. ÆLLV—LF MO. Ruding xx. 4.

*36. *Obv.* + EADꝑIL REX. Small cross.
Rev. IERIL—ER MO. Ruding, xx. 4.

Eadgar. 958—975.

*37. *Obv.* + EADLAR REX. A small cross above M.
Rev. LEFINL—ES MŌN. Ruding, xxi. 10.

*38. *Obv.* + EADLAR REX MT· Small cross. Ruding xxi. 9.
Rev. + LEOFNEL MONET. Ruding xxi. 16.

39. *Obv.* + EADLAR REX TO. Small cross.
Rev. + FASTOLFES MO. Small cross. Ruding, xxi. 14.

*40. *Obv.* + EADLAR REX OD. Retrograde. Rosette of pellets.
Rev. + ÐVRMOD MON.·.ET. Retrograde. Rosette of pellets.

41. *Obv.* + EADLAR RE. Small cross. Type Ruding, xxi. 12.
Rev. + FROÐ—RIL·M. Same type.

*42. *Obv.* + EADL·A·R REX ⌄̇ Small cross.
Rev. + ANBEN MONĒT. Ruding, xxi. 9.

Anlaf. 941—945. (?)

43. *Obv.* + ·A·NL·AF LVNVNL. Raven. ⌊⌉ · on either side of beak.
Rev. + AÐELFERD · MINETR. Small cross.

44. *Obv.* + — — NL·A·F LVNVNLI: Small cross. Broken.
Rev. + — — FERD MINETR. Small cross.

45. *Obv.* + ANLAF LVNVNL. Raven. ·:· ·:· on either side of beak.
Rev. + ·A·ÐELFERD MINETR. Small cross.

46. *Obv.* + ANLAF LVNVNLI. Raven. O O on either side the beak.
Rev. + AÐELFERD MINETRIL. Small cross.

47. *Obv.* + A·NL·A·F LVNVNLS. Raven. •• on either side of beak.

Rev. + AÐELFERD MINETR. Small cross.

48. *Obv.* + ANLAF LVNVNL. Raven. ⌣ ⌣ on either side of beak.

Rev. + AÐELFERD MINETRI. Small cross.

There is nothing very remarkable in the types of any of these coins, though a good many of them present the names of moneyers not found in Ruding's list. These I have marked with an asterisk. The most interesting feature in the hoard is the number of varieties which it presents of the rare coin of Anlaf, with the Danish raven, as all six of the coins comprised in it seem to be from different dies. The principal differences are in the small adjuncts that appear on either side of the raven's beak, which show considerable inventive faculty on the part of the moneyer, Athelferd. Anlaf, who is styled King of Ireland, was driven out from Northumbria, where these coins were struck, in 952, but the presence of coins of Eadgar in the hoard proves that it could not have been deposited until, at all events, after the year 958. Whether by one of the adherents of Anlaf, who can say? It seems needless to offer any remarks upon the raven on the coins, as the history of the sacred standard of the Danes is so well known. The descent of Anlaf from the Danish Kings of Dublin will of course account for its presence on his coins. The purely Saxon inscriptions of "Anlaf the King," and "Athelferd the Minter," are interesting examples of the use of the vernacular instead of the Latin tongue. I am aware that it may be questioned whether the word MINETR: or MINETRI, is not an error for MONETR; but looking at the forms in which Mint and

Minter have come down to us, I think we must here recognise a Saxon form "Mynetere" of the Latin word "Monetarius." In one instance we have the word "Cununcs" in the genitive case, as if to say "of Anlaf the King," and I think that on another coin (No. 39) we have the name of the moneyer also in the genitive, FASTOLFES MO, "of Fastolf the Moneyer." On another coin (No. 9) we find the Latinised form of the Greek name Stephanus, instead of the later form of Stiefne, or Stephen.

I may add that a stone axe or celt was sent over with the coins, as having been found at the same time. It is of greenstone, of the ordinary form, and ground all over, but the probability seems to be rather against its having been in reality associated with the coins. At the same time, it is difficult to fix the date when the use of such stone axes was discontinued in Ireland. There is no doubt that they remained in use long after the knowledge of the use of metals, and though I am not aware of any direct proof of their having been still employed in Ireland in the tenth century, it is by no means impossible that such was the case.

JOHN EVANS.

VIII.

KENTISH TOKENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. (*Continued*).

CANTERBURY.

PLATE I.

No. 1.—"Thomas Burden of Canterbury 1667 his halfe penny T.V.B." *A pot of flowers.*

The name on this token no longer occurs among the present inhabitants of Canterbury, but the issuer still has his representatives in Kent and the neighbouring counties. By them it is known that their ancestor was a brewer, and possessed the Flower-pot tavern and brewery.

John Burden was one of the monks of St. Augustine's Monastery, at the time of its dissolution. The deed of surrender, "on the last day but one of July anno 30 king Henry VIII.," was signed by the abbot and thirty of his monks, to whom, on the 30th September following, pensions, varying from £5 to £13 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, were granted, until they should be promoted to one or more benefices of the same value, or upwards. John Burden was assigned £8.

No. 2 has a hand holding a pair of scales, exactly balanced, and the words, "Tho. Baker cheesmongr of Canterbury 1667 his dubble toaken." Thomas Baker, in

announcing his trade and his "*dubble toaken,*" or halfpenny, transmitted a curious specimen of the orthography of the period.

No. 3.—The old inn, the Wheatsheaf, on Wincheap Green, was pulled down a short time since, and a house with a new, appropriate nineteenth century sign, the "Railway Tavern," is now erected near its site. As the words *at the* are not found on Francis Banick's farthing, its device, *a wheatsheaf,* was only a shop or trade sign, and could therefore have no reference to the old inn above recorded.

No. 4.—The name on this token is not known among the present inhabitants of the city in which it was acknowledged as a farthing by "John Cardon in Canterbury 1656."

The device has been called a *weaver's shuttle;* it is unquestionably *a roll of bread.* The objections to the first supposition are, that the ends are too much turned; that the lines forming the opening to receive the bobbin, or reel, on which the silk is wound, meet at their extremities—a construction which would not allow the reel to revolve. On the contrary, the shuttles on the halfpenny tokens of the seventeenth century have the apertures rectangular, like those in use at the present day. John Cardon was doubtless a baker, and, from his name, is supposed to have been a descendant of the Walloons, who fled from the persecution of the Spaniards, in the reigns of Edward VI. and Elizabeth. In the reign of the former, a few of them took refuge in Canterbury, where they were kindly received, and found protection. On the accession of Mary, they were again dispersed; but when Elizabeth established the Protestant religion, England once more became their asylum; and it is said, among other marks

of royal favour, the queen granted them for their church that portion of the crypt of the cathedral, under the west part of the choir, still called the French Church. "This," says Somner, the historian of Canterbury, "being spacious and lightsome, hath for many years been the strangers' church, a congregation for the most part of distressed exiles, grown so great, and yet daily multiplying, that the place in a short time is likely to prove a hive too little to contain such a swarm."

This prediction in a few years was verified, for after the revocation of the edict of Nantes in 1685, in the reign of Louis XIV., many French refugees having joined them, their numbers were so greatly increased that they removed from Canterbury to Spitalfields and Bethnal Green, where very many of their descendants are living at the present time. In the "Catalogue of the Names of the Artisans, Strangers, Denisons, and English borne of the Wallon congregation of *Canterbery*," extracted from the Domestic State Papers, James I., vol. cxxxi., art. 100, published in the Lists of Foreign Protestants, &c., edited for the Camden Society by W. Durrant Cooper, Esq., F.S.A., occurs the name of *Jaques Cardon*, possibly the father of the issuer of this token.

The mayoralty records of Canterbury, of the date of this token, 1656, contain the following:—

"At the sessions in this mayoralty, John Alcock, late of St. Paul's, in Canterbury, labourer, is indicted for feloniously killing one Thomas Slawter, at Canterbury, in the parish of St. Paul, and ward of Burgate, by striking him on the head with a crab-stick; and being found guilty by the jury, it is presently asked of him if he knows anything to say for himself, wherefore the court here to judgment and execution of him of and upon the premises ought not to proceed; who says, that he is a clerk, and prays the benefit of clergy, in this behalf to be allowed; and thereupon comes James Lamb, clerk and ordinary, and the book

being delivered to the said John Alcock by the court here, the said John Alcock reads as a clerk; therefore it is considered by the court that the aforesaid John Alcock be burnt in his left hand, according to the statute, &c."

No. 5.—The farthing of "Henrey Carpenter in Canterbery 1658 H.S.C."

No. 6.—The halfpenny of the same Henry Carpenter, issued in 1667, nine years after his farthing. This name is common among the present inhabitants of Canterbury.

No. 7.—James Cheever in Canterbury (16)57. A hand holding a pair of shears. I.C.

There is another farthing of James Cheever, with the date (16)62.

No. 8.—James Cheever's halfpenny, issued in 1663, with the same device as his farthing.

These were probably the tokens of a woollendraper. The shears are formed after the manner of the Roman and Saxon spring-shears, and are similar to those now used for sheep shearing.

No. 9.—"Edward Crayford in Canterbury Grocer E.B.C." *A black boy smoking,* and having a large roll of tobacco under his left arm. Although many persons now smoke with *inverted bowls,* the enormously disproportioned bowl of the pipe of Edward Crayford's Virginian is here so represented, not so much to designate a certain class of smokers, as to avail of the opportunity to obtain space to show the form without encroaching on the letters.

No. 10.—"Tho. Enfield in Mercery Lane in Canterbury 1666 his half peny." *The Grocers' arms.* Thomas Enfield was elected Mayor of Canterbury in 1674.

No. 11.—The farthing of the same, having the *Grocers' arms,* and "Thomas Enfield in Mercery Lane in Canterbury 1666 T.S.E."

Gostling, in his "Walk in and about the City of Canterbury," writes, "that not only a great part of Mercery Lane, but many of the houses in its neighbourhood, seem formerly to have been built for great inns, for receiving the swarms of pilgrims who visited the cathedral. Also, that many of the present shops and tenements were originally one house, can be proved by the roofs, several of which are of great extent, and very old. The spacious vaults under these houses show that if they were not built for inns, they were very fit for that purpose, and their situation was the more commodious for being near the gate of the monastery, where so very many paid their vows and offerings."

No. 12 is a farthing without a date, and has the *Grocers' arms.* "Anthony Fagg Grocer in Canterbury A.M.F."

The old incorporated trade companies of Canterbury were six—the Drapers and Tailors (being considered as one), Mercers, Grocers, Carpenters, Smiths, and Shoemakers. Fellowship Weavers were incorporated at Canterbury in 1676.

PLATE J.

No. 13 was issued by I. and M.P., and has a miniature portrait of their sign, "The *Sarison's Head* in Canterbury 1653."

No. 14—"Thomas Feild in Canterbury 1666 his half peny"—has also a Saracen's head, with long straight hair, very like the then fashionable periwig, sadly out of curl.

The Saracen's Head is a sign probably as old as the time of the Crusades, and his grim portrait, the "*monstrum horrendum,*" appears to have been traditionally handed down. Addison graphically confirms this in the incident of

the old servant of Sir Roger de Coverley, who, to do honour to his master, had, unknown to Sir Roger, put him up in a sign-post before the door. Sir Roger, upon the discovery of this, finding that his servant's indiscretion proceeded wholly from affection, told him that he had made him too high a compliment, and added that it was too great an honour for any man under a duke, and continued that it might be altered with a very few touches. Accordingly they procured a painter, by the knight's directions, to add a pair of whiskers to the face, and by a little aggravation to the features, to change it into the *Saracen's Head.* Mr. Spectator could not forbear discovering greater expressions of mirth than ordinary upon the appearance of this *monstrous face*, which was made to frown and stare in a most extraordinary manner. Something similar to this, in inversion, we may imagine, actually occurred in Canterbury a little more than half a century before, when, according to Canterbury historians, the Saracen's Head was changed into the King's Head; but whether any resemblance of the former likeness remained, as was the case in the story sketched from, is not recorded; but doubtless, in this, as in that, "much might be said on both sides." This King's Head inn could not have been the Saracen's Head of our tokens, as the change was made some years before their issue; for of Somner, who relates the incident, it is recorded in the Annals of Canterbury, in 1640, that "Mr. William Somner presented to the Mayor and Commonalty his book entitled *The Antiquities of Canterbury.*" There is still an old inn in Burgate Street with this sign, and the name Feild is not lost from the present inhabitants of Canterbury.

No. 15.—The octangular token of "Thomas Hutten peuterer in Canterbery 1669," has the Pewterers' arms;

azure, on a chevron, or; between three antique limbecks, argent; as many roses, gules; seeded, of the second; barbed, vert.

Crest, a mount, vert, thereon two arms, embowed, proper; vested, argent, cuffed, gules; holding in both hands erect a dish, of the third.

Supporters, two sea-horses, or; their tails proper.

Motto, "In God is all my trust."

The griffin on the reverse was probably the shop sign.

This token is peculiarly interesting, from the fact of its being the only penny token in the whole Kent series. The value, 1*d.*, is marked beneath the griffin.

No. 16 is also octangular. The word "*Canterberry*" is not the only subject for remark in Jeremiah Masterson's halfpenny, payable at the *Chequers*, since it directs attention to the old Chequers inn, the most interesting house in Canterbury. This curious relic of a past age was built in the form of a quadrangle, with an open courtyard; the suites of rooms projected in front over each other, and were supported by pillars, forming a colonnade; the vaulted ceiling is still perfect. The entire building occupied almost half the west side of Mercery Lane, and extended with its gates some way down the High Street. From the great alterations it has undergone, the extent of the old house can only be guessed at by its roof.

Although it is now divided into three tenements, occupied by a bookseller, a linendraper, and an upholsterer, it is still called "Chaucer's Inn," from being the supposed place of lodging of Chaucer and his motley troop of pilgrims, who visited the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket at Canterbury. Its proximity to the cathedral naturally made it the resort of such pilgrims as were able to pay for good lodgings.

In the description of the arrival of Chaucer's party, given by the author of the supplement to the "Canterbury Tales," written not long after Chaucer's death, we are told how the pilgrims arrived in Canterbury at "mydmorowe" (the middle of the forenoon), and took up their lodging at the *Chequer*—

"They toke their in and loggit them at mydmorowe, I trowe,
Atte Cheker of the hope, that many a man doth knowe."

The house now offers externally few features which would be recognised by Chaucer's pilgrims. The most remarkable part is the row of stone arches on the ground-floor, which now form the windows and door of the corner shop, and which appear to have been a kind of open portico, serving as the grand entrance to the inn. Gostling tells us that in his time people remembered more of these arches running along the street, which had been demolished to make new fronts to the houses. This is thought to be the oldest part of the building. A staircase formerly led to a wooden gallery which ran round the house. The large room at the top, which occupied the whole upper part, until it was cut up into small rooms and lofts, is supposed to have been the one which the poet had in his mind as that occupied by his pilgrims, and it is still called *the hall of the hundred beds*. This inn is mentioned in the early municipal documents of Canterbury.

In 1475, while Edward IV. was on a visit at Canterbury, the city gave an entertainment at the *Chequers* to the Earl of Essex, Treasurer of England, and many other noblemen and gentlemen, with wine and other costly fare, the whole expense of which, including a porpoise, a rare dish in those days, and 8*d*. paid to the cook for dressing the dinner, amounted to the large sum of 15*s*. 8½*d*.

1501. "For Mr. Poyning's horsemeat at the *Chequers*, 5*s*. 3*d*."

"For a pottle of wine at the *Chequers*, spent on his servants, 5*d*."

1506. The Prince's *players* acted in the *Chequers*, before the mayor and corporation.

No. 17.—"Thomas Jeninges of Canterbury 1669" advertised on his halfpenny that he was a tallow-chandler and tobacconist, by his device—a man smoking a pipe while at work dipping candles.

No. 18.—The same Thomas Jenings of Canterbury, on his farthing, without date, has the Grocers' arms, the word "grocer," and the letters T.B.I.

Much has recently been written on the subject of changing names: it is instanced in many of these tokens, as in the two before us, how easily this was effected in the seventeenth century.

No. 19.—The sign of this tavern—*a mermaid*, with her accustomed attributes—no longer allures the unwary to a fatal Charybdis by an unrestrained indulgence in Kentish ale, for among the changes of ever-changing time, the old house now invites attention to good entertainment within under the sign of the "Music Hall Tavern."

No. 20—"T.M.S. at the Marrenors in Canterbery"—is not to be regarded as being only an example of the vicious spelling of the period, but as containing in its interesting device an illustration of the then mode of conducting the most important branch of navigation, that of taking the altitude of a heavenly body at sea, in order to ascertain with certainty the latitude and longitude of the ship's place in the pathless ocean. Of the three mariners shown on the device, the second is represented in the act of making an observation with the instrument

called the *cross staff*, and his attendants—the one on his right holding a good pocket-watch—appear to be anxiously waiting to work out the result.

The use of the cross staff was followed by Davis's quadrant, or *back staff*, called by the French, *Quartier Anglais*. The first account we have of taking angles at sea by reflection is by Hooke, who communicated to the Royal Society, probably in 1666, a description of his ingenious instrument. This is called, in Sprat's "History of the Royal Society," "a new instrument for taking angles by reflection, by which means the eye, at the same time, sees two objects, both as touching in the same point, though distant almost a semi-circle, which is of great use for making exact observations at sea."

In 1699, Newton exhibited to the Royal Society an instrument described as "the old instrument, mended of some faults." At a later time he communicated to Dr. Halley a scheme for an instrument which was probably never executed, but of which a drawing and description were found among Dr. Halley's posthumous papers, in 1742.

Hadley communicated to the Royal Society, May 13, 1731, the first account of the admirable instrument which still bears his name. After this he invented a second construction, greatly superior to his first, and which scarcely differs from the present sextant.

No. 21.—"Francis Mapelsdan in Canterbury 1666 his half peny," which has a bunch of hops on the reverse.

No. 22 is very similar to the last, and doubtless by the same issuer, the spelling in the name, *Maplisden*, is the only difference.

Francis Maplisden was elected Mayor of Canterbury two years after the date of the token bearing his name, 1668.

The name still occurs among the present inhabitants of Canterbury, in which city also there is an old inn called the *Hop-poles*. Hops—so extensively cultivated in Kent, and associated with Canterbury in the old song, "The Men of Kent:"

> "The Dane of Knowle, by fame enrolled,
> The church of Canterbury;
> The *hops*, the beer, the cherries there,
> Oft serve to make us merry"—

are said to have been introduced into England about the year 1524, and are thus noticed by an old writer—

> "Hops, reformation, bays, and beer,
> Came into England all in one year"—

Or in Baker's "Chronicles"—

> "Turkies, carps, hoppes, piccarell, and beere."

From this line it has been inferred that the use of hops first gave the drink the name of beer, to distinguish it from the ancient and softer malt liquor called ale.

In a book published in 1616, it is said:—

> "The general use is by no means to put any hops in ale, making that the difference between it and beer, that the one hath hops, and the other none; but the wiser housewives do find an error in that opinion, and say that the utter want of hops is the reason why ale lasteth so little a time, but either dyeth or soureth, and therefore they will, to every barrel of the best ale, allow half a pound of good hops."

Tusser, some years before, thus sung the praises of the hop:—

> "The hop for his profit I thus do exalt,
> It strengtheneth drink, and flavoureth malt;
> And being well brewed, long kept it will last,
> And drawing abide, if ye draw not too fast."

In another work, in 1649, it is said :—

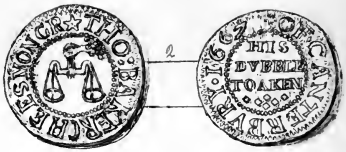
"Hops were then grown to be a national commodity; but it was not many years since the famous city of London petitioned the Parliament of England against two nuisances; and these were Newcastle coals, in regard to their stench, and hops, in regard they would spoyl the taste of drink and endanger the people."

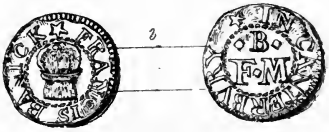
No. 23.—"Walter Maplisden in Canterbury W.S.M." This farthing has the Tallow Chandlers' sign—a dove with an olive branch in its mouth—one of the charges in the shield of the Tallow Chandlers' Company.

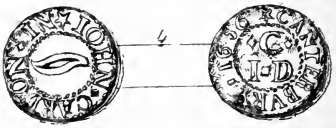
No. 24.—Thomas Mayne, among the variety of trades included in that of a grocer, was probably also a distiller, —*a strong water man*,—the device on his halfpenny being a still on a furnace.

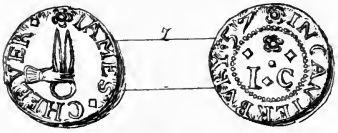
H. W. Rolfe.

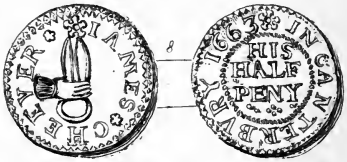
(*To be continued.*)

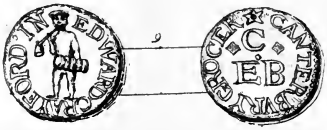


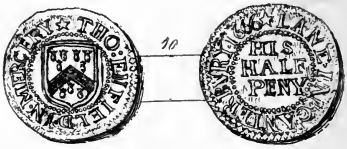


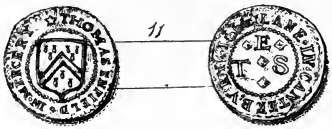


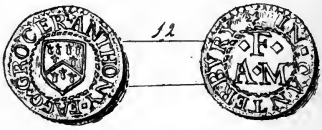












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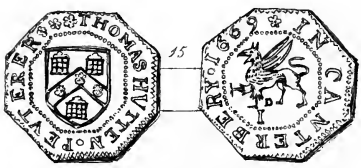
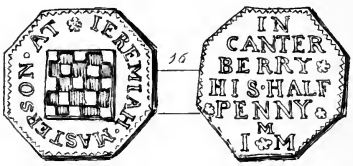
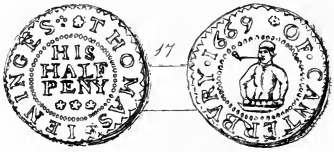
CANTERBURY TOKENS.







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CANTERBURY TOKENS.

NOTICE OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

Engravings of Unpublished or Rare Greek Coins. By Lieut.-General C. R. Fox. Bell and Daldy, 4to., 1862.

We have much pleasure in hailing the appearance of the second portion of General Fox's work upon the Greek coins in his rich collection, and trust that his health and strength may be preserved so as to enable him to bring out even more than one additional part. This portion of his work consists of a description, with engravings, of 167 coins, in gold, silver, and copper, extending over a range of country from Colchis to Barce, and comprehending specimens of the coinage of Pontus, Bithynia, Mysia, Troas, Æolis, Ionia, Caria, Lycia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Cilicia, Cyprus, Lydia, Phrygia, Cappadocia, Syria, Judæa, Egypt, and Africa. His plates have been faithfully executed by Messrs. Dardel, West, and Basire, and give a sufficiently accurate representation of the coins they profess to portray, though we cannot go the length of saying that the portraits are as good as they might have been. It is, indeed, very difficult at the present time to find artists who are able adequately to render the niceties of Greek portraiture; nor are we likely to attain this desirable result till sufficient inducement is held out to artists to pay special attention to the study of the art of Greek coins. General Fox has set an excellent example to other collectors, in that he has not only drawn together a collection of Greek coins, at present unrivalled, but that he has also been willing to incur the considerable expense of making the more remarkable specimens among them available, by means of engraving, to those who are not able to consult the originals. May we hope that his example will have the influence it ought to possess on such collectors as Mr. Wigan and Mr. Sparkes? Something in the same direction will, we believe, be accomplished when the catalogue of the Greek coins in the British Museum (a considerable portion of which is ready for the press) shall have been published by the authorities of the British Museum. We shall at least know, better than we have had any chance of knowing for nearly fifty years, what can be effected by the existing artists of this country. What could once be produced may be seen in the unrivalled plates by Bartolozzi to Gough's "Coins of the Seleucidæ."

In conclusion, while we rejoice to notice this work of General

Fox, we cannot but express a regret that he has left his book in a form which will be interesting to professed Numismatists only. There seems a fear, in this country at least, of the addition of notes and historical memoranda; and though Colonel Leake has, in some degree, broken through this rule, even his work is too much of a dry catalogue. Admiral Smyth alone, in modern times, has produced a volume which is at once admirable for its numismatic knowledge, and readable by those who are not Numismatists; and Mr. Waddington has done something of the same kind, though, as a resident in France, he has preferred to give it in a French garb. Why should not other English writers follow examples so good? General Fox tells us he has himself picked up ancient coins of Priene in its now dry watercourses: could he not also tell us something of the numismatic travels which led him to make these, and, we doubt not, other discoveries of a similar kind?

An Essay on Greek Federal Coinage, by the Hon. J. Leicester Warren, M.A. Macmillan & Co. 8vo., 1863.

This essay, which is mainly intended to illustrate, by numismatic evidence, Mr. Freeman's 'History of Federal Government," forms not only an indispensable supplement to that work, but taken by itself is an admirable introduction to the study of an interesting branch of numismatics—the various federal coinages struck by the towns and districts composing the different leagues in ancient Greece. Such leagues, of greater or less extent, were in existence in many parts of Greece, during the most flourishing part of her history, and occasionally were only of a monetary and commercial character, but more generally political. Those whose coinage is treated of in this book are of Phocis, Acarnania, Epirus, Thessaly, Bœotia, Olynthus, and Chalcidice, Arcadia, Lycia, Achaia, Ætolia, and Locris. Of these federal coinages those of Achaia and Lycia are perhaps the most remarkable; a perfect uniformity of type having prevailed throughout the whole of each league, though with distinctive marks or letters, to designate the particular coinage of each town; the number of which, in the Achæan league, amounted to upwards of forty. Carefully compiled lists of the various towns of mintage in the different federations are given by Mr. Warren, together with numerous interesting numismatic details, and disquisitions on such points, as the causes of the adoption of certain types; the interpretation or proper reading of some of the legends; the attribution of certain coins, &c., in which a vast amount of information is condensed into a small space. In a limited notice such as this we cannot enter into further particulars; but it is

not for numismatic details alone that this work is to be commended. As a compendious monograph of an important class of coins, and as showing how admirably history and coins mutually illustrate each other when investigated in a critical and philosophical manner, it will always be of the highest value, whether to the student of Grecian history or the collector of Greek coins.

DESCRIPTION HISTORIQUE DES MONNAIES FRAPPÉES SOUS L'EMPIRE ROMAIN, COMMUNÉMENT APPELÉES MÉDAILLES IMPÉRIALES; PAR HENRY COHEN. 6 vols., 8vo., 1859—1862.

DESCRIPTION GÉNÉRALE DES MONNAIES BYZANTINES, FRAPPÉES SOUS LES EMPEREURS D'ORIENT; PAR J. SABATIER. 2 vols., 8vo., 1862.

The completion of those two important works demands some notice at our hands, though from the fact of M. Cohen's work having been some time in progress, its name must be familiar to all of our readers, and most of those who are collectors of Roman coins have no doubt long ere this provided themselves with copies. If any have not, we strongly recommend them to do so, as it is, and must be for many years to come, the standard authority, to which reference must be made when describing Roman coins. It is indeed the most complete authentic catalogue of that series which has ever been compiled, and possesses the merit of each individual coin having been authenticated by the author, or, in the few instances where this has not been the case, the work from which the description is taken is cited. By this means, what may be termed the hereditary errors of former writers have been avoided. In addition to this, the types of which Paduan imitations or "Bekkers" exist, are in all cases pointed out. The notices of the lives of each emperor or empress prefixed to the lists of their coins show considerable research, and are in general trustworthy, as well as sufficiently detailed to give all the principal occurrences of each reign, with the dates of each event. Each coin also has its date assigned whenever there are sufficient means afforded by the type or legend to determine it. But another important feature in the book is, that each coin has a money value assigned to it, and though of course such estimates must of necessity be to a certain extent imperfect, there being so many elements of value in a coin—condition, rarity, interest, and many other circumstances, all affecting the market price of any given piece—yet, as far as we have seen, M. Cohen's valuations, applying as they do to coins in fair but not extraordinary condition, are never very far from the mark. At all events, the system of affixing values gives

a good idea of the relative degrees of rarity of the different pieces. Of course, in a work such as M. Cohen's, some errors will occur, and some portions of it will be open to criticism; such, for instance, as the explanation of the letters CONOB, &c., which called forth some remarks from Mr. Madden, in our last volume; but, taken as a whole, the book forms one of the most important additions to numismatic literature which has appeared during the present century. The work of M. Sabatier, which is intended as a supplement to that of M. Cohen, follows much the same plan, but enters considerably more into historical details, giving "ephemerides" of the events of each year. It relates to a class of coins in which of late much interest has been taken, and which the researches of the author have done much to illustrate. We cannot conclude this short notice without expressing our hearty commendation of the plates which are given in these works—about 120 by M. Cohen, and 70 by M. Sabatier. They are all engraved by Dardel, and add greatly to the otherwise high value and interest of the two books. As a series of plates, they stand unrivalled, both for the accuracy of their details and for the admirable manner in which the peculiar style of art, characteristic of each successive age, has been seized upon and reproduced.

In No. 6 (November and December) of the *Revue Numismatique*, there are the following articles:—

1. "On a gold distater of Philip II., King of Macedon," by M. François Lenormant.

This remarkable coin resembles in all respects the ordinary staters of Philip II., except in being of larger module, and having the laureate head on the obverse to the left, instead of to the right.

2. "Notice on some antique *plombs*," by M. R. Garrucci.

This paper is illustrated by two plates, comprising fifteen specimens of curious leaden pieces, mostly of Roman fabric. Among them is one with the legend HOC VALET AD BIBERRIVM on the reverse, with the letters P.M. and a portrait on the obverse, which M. Garrucci refers to Tiberius, and finds in the whole legend the sobriquet given to Tiberius by his military comrades, on account of his drinking propensities, "Biberius Caldius Mero," being a play on his real name, Tiberius Claudius Nero.

3. Letter from M. de la Saussaye to M. A. de Longpérier, "On an inedited numismatic monument of the reign of Diocletian and Maximian."

M. de la Saussaye here publishes a magnificent *lead* medallion, which was evidently struck on trial for the reverse of a medallion

in honour of Diocletian and Maximian. On the upper part is the legend SAECVLI FELICITAS, and the two emperors, each with a *nimbus* on the head, seated, while Rome, helmeted, presents to them the German prisoners. In the lower compartment Maximian may be seen, guided by Victory, crossing over the Rhine, FL. RENVS, from the castle, CASTEL*lum* (Cassel), to Mayence, MOGONTIACVM.

4. "Description of some Merovingian coins of Limousin," (11th and last article), by M. Max. Deloche.

5. "Essay on the monetary history of the Counts of Flanders of the house of Burgundy, and description of their gold and silver money: Marie (1477—1481)," by M. L. Deschamps de Pas.

6. "On some jettons of 'La Sainte Chapelle,' at Paris," by M. J. Rouyer.

In the *Chronique* is an account of the splendid donation made by M. le Duc de Luynes to the *Bibliothèque Impériale*. The collection presented consists of 6,893 ancient coins; 373 gems, cameos, stones, &c.; 188 gold ornaments; 39 bronze statuettes; 43 pieces of armour and ancient arms; 85 Greek and Etruscan vases, and many other monuments of different kinds.

M. C. Robert has been elected a member of l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-lettres de l'Institut, in the place of M. le Baron Chaudruc de Crazannes, whose death was noticed in the last number.

In the *quatrième livraison* of the *Revue Numismatique Belge* for 1862, there are the following articles:—

1. Letter from M. V. Lazari, Director of the Correr Museum, to M. Victor Langlois, "On some unpublished Roman coins of the museums at Venice."

2. Letter from M. Henri Sauvaire to M. F. Soret, "On some inedited *dinars* of the Selgiouquides of Persia."

3. Letter from the Prince Alexandre Gagarine to M. F. Soret, "On some inedited Oriental coins of his collection."

4. "On the earliest known coin of the Abbesses of Thorn," by M. R. Chalon.

5. "Notice on the coinage of Zaltbommel, and on the dies preserved in the archives of that town," by M. W. J. Devoogt.

6. "Notice on the numismatic cabinet of the University of Leyden" (continuation and end), by M. P. Vander-Chijs.

In the *Mélanges* are notices of different publications, finds of coins, &c.

MISCELLANEA.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending you the description of a very extraordinary and beautiful medal in gold of Queen Elizabeth, which has lately been shown to me. It is circular, size $12\frac{1}{4}$ of Mionnet's scale, and weighs 25 dwts. 23 grains.

Obv.—CADET . A . LATERE . TVO . Me. ET . X . Ma. ADEXTRIS . TVIS . ELIZ . REGINA . α . ω
A most elaborately-ornamented bust of the queen, having a very small crown upon her head, and holding the sceptre and orb.

Rev.—CASTIS . DIADEMA . PERENNE.
MIN $\frac{16.}{02}$ ERVA A female figure with dishevelled hair, standing, having one foot on a dragon, and the other on a snail; above, the sun and moon, from each of which issues a hand supporting a crown.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM WEBSTER.

17, Russell Street, Covent Garden, 13th Nov., 1862.

Through an inadvertency caused by the list of Members being published in December, and therefore including those gentlemen elected between the Anniversary Meeting in June and December of the same year, the names of some of our Members, though returned in the December list of 1861, do not appear as elected in the session of 1861-1862 in the list given in the Anniversary Meeting of June 19th, 1862.

The names of the gentlemen omitted are :—

Morley Farrow, Esq., M.R.S.L. Rev. J. H. Pollexfen, M.A.
Henry John Hartwright, Esq. Professor Ramsay.
George Sim, Esq., F.S.A.E.

In consequence of this oversight the table should be as follows :—

	Original.	Elected.	Honorary.	Total.
Members, June, 1861	10	60	43	113
Since elected	—	16	3	19
	10	76	46	132
Deceased	1	1	1	3
Resigned	—	—	—	—
Total, June, 1862	9	75	45	129

I regret that this mistake should have occurred, though I must congratulate the Society that the error, instead of making our number smaller, adds the names of five more gentlemen as Members of the Society.

FRED. W. MADDEN.

IX.

ON THE COINS REASONABLY PRESUMED TO BE THOSE OF CARTHAGE.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, November 22, 1860.]*

The recent remarkable excavations, conducted by Mr. Nathan Davis, on the site of ancient Carthage, and the great success he has met with, in the discovery of more than a hundred undoubted Phœnician inscriptions, together with many other antiquities, have naturally revived a question formerly much discussed—on which, however, more recent numismatic writers have been silent—as to whether we have any specimens of the ancient coinage of Carthage, other than a few rude pieces of late Roman date, bearing the legend, more or less complete, of FELIX CARTHAGO. I have therefore thought it might be not uninteresting to the members of the Numismatic Society if I were to put together, as

* [Since the following paper was read, the second portion of M. L. Müller's work, "Numismatique de l'Ancienne Afrique," has been published (in 1861). In this memoir nearly the same views are taken relative to the class of coins attributable to Carthage as are put forth in my paper. I have not, however, thought it advisable to alter what I had originally written, but have occasionally inserted in brackets some additional information derived from M. Müller's excellent memoir.—W. S. W. V.]

concisely as I can, the principal arguments in favour of the attribution to Carthage of a large number of coins, gold, electrum, silver, and copper, which have been usually classed with the Sicilian coins of Panormus, and, at the same time, to give a list of the different types at present in the collection of the British Museum.

Now, antecedently to any examination of the coins themselves, it would certainly seem strange that a city of such commercial eminence as Carthage should not have had a mint of its own; but it must be remembered that, in this respect, Carthage is not altogether singular; that none of the coins we purpose attributing to her, ascend earlier than the first half of the fourth century B.C., previous to which time we may gather from ancient authors that she had already attained the height of her power; and that it is almost certain that the practice of striking money was adopted by the rulers of Carthage from the Sicilians, to whom this custom had been familiar from remote times, when the fairest parts of that island had become the prey of the Carthaginian armies.

It has been often argued that, as no coins distinctly bearing the name of Carthage, except those attributable to her under Vandal or Byzantine dominion, have been found *in situ*, she could not have had a native coinage; an argument which, taken in conjunction with what we know of Egypt before the time of the Ptolemies, and of Judæa till the time of the Maccabees, would have much force if entirely true. The fact is, however, that this statement cannot be as fully confirmed as has been often asserted; for Cousinery, a Numismatist who had great practice in collecting ("Essaie sur les Monn. de la ligue Achéenne," p. 184), states that coins, differing widely from the pure Greek-Sicilian type, are found not only in the country

round Carthage, but throughout Zeugitana, affording a strong inference that they belong, if not to Carthage, to some African city; while M. Victor Langlois (so well known for his able papers on Oriental numismatics), in a letter inserted in the *Revue Archéol.*, vol. vi. p. 651, 1849, "On Coins found in the Province of Constantina during the years 1840—45," speaking of the well-known type of the head of Ceres (or Proserpine) on the obverse, and of the galloping horse and Punic inscription on the reverse, uses the remarkable words, "La grande quantité de ces monnaies que l'on rencontre dans la régence de Tunis, et dans la province de Constantine, nous a fait attribuer ces monnaies à Carthage." It would seem, therefore, that these later researches ought to modify the opinion which so long prevailed as to the non-existence on the native soil of coins which might reasonably be deemed Carthaginian; and we may indulge the hope that systematic researches, such as M. Beulé is understood to be making on the presumed site of the Byrsa, or citadel, of the ancient Punic city, will procure as complete evidence, in the case of Carthage, as Sir Charles Fellows obtained for many forgotten towns of ancient Lycia; the ultimate appeal in cases of doubt between rival Numismatic theories being admitted to be the evidence of the actual discovery of coins themselves *in situ*.

But, besides what we may hope to learn from such excavations as those conducted by M. Beulé, there are not wanting passages in ancient writers from which the existence of a Carthaginian currency might reasonably be inferred; though I am quite ready to admit that the evidence does not amount to mathematical proof. Thus, in Polybius (i. 66) we have a casual notice that the mercenary soldiers of Carthage were paid in gold after the

First Punic War; again, Diodorus (xxiii. 9) states that Hanno was punished by a fine of 6,000 pieces of gold (*χρυσοῖς ἑξακισχιλίοις*) for allowing the Romans to take Agrigentum; and, more than this, in Livy (xxi. 48), we have it stated that Hannibal persuaded Dasius to give up the town of Clastidium for the sum of 400 aurei (*numis aureis quadringentis*). Lastly, when we come to study the mass of coins which have been hitherto attributed, I venture to think, from a certain numismatic idleness, to the one town of Panormus, in Sicily, we cannot fail to be struck with the fact that a considerable proportion of them, including all those in gold and electrum, most of the silver, and the whole of the copper, exhibit a peculiarity of workmanship, a stiffness and want of grace, wholly different from the refined specimens of Greek art on the money of Agrigentum, Syracuse, Messana, &c., works which have been rightly considered to exhibit remarkable examples of the best colonial Greek dies.

Nor are we led to a different conclusion when we study the leading symbols occurring on those presumed Carthaginian coins; for we cannot help noticing that, with one or two exceptions, these adjuncts are of African rather than of Greek origin. Thus, the lion, the palm, the walking or galloping horse,[1] the

[1] Libya was famous in antiquity for its horses. Thus Strabo (xvii. p. 828) says, "*μικροῖς ἵπποις χρώμενοι*," and adds some notice of the horse trappings peculiar to that country, "*Οἱ ἱππόται .... σχοινοχαλίνοις χρώμενοι τοῖς ἵπποις καὶ γυμνοῖς .... καὶ ἐνπειθέσι ὥστ' ἀπο ῥαβδίου 'οιακίζεσθαι · περὶ τραχήλια δὲ ξύλινα ἢ τρίχινα, ἀφ' ὧν ὁ ῥυτὴρ ἀπήρτηται.*" Appian (viii. 100) speaks of "*ἵπποις μικροις καὶ ταχέοις*"—while we may gather from other authorities (Polyb. iii. 65; Virg. *Æn.* iv. 41) that the Numidian horseman did not make use of bits. The chief characteristics of these horses may be observed upon their representations on the coins, particularly on the gold.

Egyptian Uræus (or whatever name it may be best to give to this type); above all, the curious symbol, No. 10, which has been supposed to refer to the worship of Baal, and has recently derived much illustration from its representation on many of Mr. Davis's Phœnician slabs, decidedly point to Carthage rather than to Sicily for their origin, and seem to maintain, beyond all cavil, the general truth of the assertion that these coins were struck *for* Carthage, even if they were not all coined *at* Carthage. Moreover, I cannot see much force in the objection that the finest of the silver coins have strong Sicilian resemblances. On the contrary, if there be good grounds for the assertion that Carthage did not make use of money before her Sicilian conquests, what is more natural than that the earlier specimens of coins struck by her command, and, doubtless, by Sicilian artists, should have the closest resemblance to the other Sicilian coins then prevalent in that island? and what more probable than this, that as time went on, the pure Sicilian style should be gradually lost, the artists who made the later coins being probably native Africans, who would naturally impose upon their works the peculiarities of their own minds, and produce specimens of workmanship in every way inferior to the models from which they worked?

It appears to me that what happened, as is well known, in the case of the Bactrian coinage, must have occurred, and probably in the same way, in the case of the Siculo-Phœnician coinage. As on the coins of Bactriana, we have at first the purely Greek types and workmanship of the early Bactrian rulers, Diodotus, Pantaleon, Euthydemus, and Eukratides; then the mixed style and language of the later coins of Eukratides, Apollodotus, Menander, &c.; till, at length, the Greek workmanship and types are almost

wholly lost, the style becoming Indian, and the Greek letters almost illegible: so, on these Siculo-Punic coins we can trace a similar descent from the pure Greek to the later Punic.

Yet, in spite of the apparent truth of this theory, and the ease with which it would serve to explain the actual facts of the case, it is remarkable how various have been the opinions of professed Numismatists, and how little unanimity there has been among those whose long studies have justly entitled their opinions to great weight. This may doubtless have arisen, in some degree, from the much less perfect knowledge of Phœnician previously to the researches of the scholars of the present century, and especially of Gesenius, though even now we do not consider that all the Phœnician numismatic legends are deciphered with absolute certainty: and, partly, perhaps, to the natural want of interest in coins, which, with the exception of the silver specimens, have little to recommend them on the score of art or beauty. Be this as it may, we certainly do find authorities of nearly equal eminence on both sides of this question. Some of these I shall now proceed briefly to notice.

To begin with Eckhel, to whom the correct arrangement and classification of coins owes so much, we find him maintaining that all the Carthaginian coins were Siculo-Phœnician ("Doctr. Num." p. 417; vol. iv. p. 136—187). Yet even he advances this opinion with some modification; for, while confuting some doubtful testimony, such as the inscription on the Columna Rostrata, presumed to have been set up in honour of Duillius; he expressly states that no decided judgment can be come to on the subject, "Donec de literarum Punicarum valore primum, deinde ipsa Pœnorum lingua plus constabit"

(vol. iv. p. 136). It is not unreasonable to believe that had he had as much Phœnician evidence before him as we now have, both as relates to the language and also to the discovery of genuine Phœnician coins in Carthage and Zeugitana, he would hardly have said as much as he has said above. Since his time, Mr. Taylor Combe, Colonel Leake, M. Pinder, and M. Arneth have, more or less, coincided in the same opinion, probably on the ground that there is a marked similarity between the coinage attributed with certainty to other cities of Sicily, and many of those popularly classed with the Greek coins of Panormus. I may also add that in the catalogues of MM. Mionnet and Wellenheim, and in the works of Boeckh, Gesenius, and Ugdulena, the same attribution has been supported. Some writers, however, as MM. Mionnet and Gesenius, have not been perfectly consistent in their views. On the other hand, C. Combe (in his account of the Hunterian collection), Pellerin, De Witte, Delgado, Gaillard, and Cousinery, have maintained the Carthaginian theory I am now advocating, by the classification they have adopted in the various collections they have described. The judgment of Eckhel (vol. iv. p. 137) seems mainly founded on the fact that ancient authors state that, on two occasions, the spoil captured by the Scipios is recorded only as so much weight of silver, and that there is no assertion that this silver was coined; whereas Livy and other writers, in speaking of the spoil taken in the Spanish, Macedonian, and Asiatic wars, notice the presence of stamped metal. Yet, with due deference to the weight of Eckhel's authority, this argument does not appear to be of much force; for it does not follow that all the spoil taken on these several occasions has been recorded, or even that portion which is mentioned has been classed with accuracy.

I proceed now to describe the classification which I propose for the coins which have hitherto been usually attributed, *en masse*, to Panormus, but which I consider are more truly to be considered as money struck by or for the Carthaginians; and in doing so I must premise that I do not put forward this classification as an exhaustive one, but rather with the view of indicating the principle on which such an arrangement may be made. I am well aware that, with regard to the great number of copper coins, which have seldom more than one, or at most two, Phœnician letters upon them, and in many cases no letter at all, it will always be matter of doubt whether they are strictly money of Carthage, or of some other adjacent African city. This only I maintain, that they are not Greek; that there is no reason to suppose them Sicilian; and, furthermore, that they exhibit just so much agreement, in their types and style of art, with the fine silver coins which bear Phœnician legends, as would lead one naturally to suppose them to be copies by inferior artists from the earlier and more beautiful specimens.

In making this statement I do not forget that the influence of Carthage extended to its colonies in Numidia, Mauritania, Spain, and Sardinia, and, therefore, that it is within the bounds of possibility that some of these uninscribed, or partially inscribed, coins may belong to one of these places rather than to Carthage itself. At the same time, I must state that, after a tolerably careful examination of the coins admitted to belong to Spain, Africa, &c., and which exhibit on them, occasionally, Phœnician letters, I have not been able to discover any exactly like these which I am now classing with Carthage. The same remark applies to the money of other towns of Sicily which also bear Phœnician legends, but which are,

I believe, equally distinct from these presumed Carthaginian coins.

At the conclusion of my paper I shall give a list of other coins and types which have been hitherto usually associated with those of Panormus, but which I do not believe belong either to that city or to Carthage, though they are, almost certainly, the money of Carthaginian colonies.

I proceed now with the classification, which I propose at all events for the present. The numbers following the Phœnician legends, letters, or symbols, refer to the plate accompanying the paper. The descriptions of each coin are purposely written as concisely as possible; and, as most of the coins are well known, peculiarities of dress, small adjuncts, &c., &c., are omitted, except where there is some special reason for noticing them.

I.—Tetradrachms struck by Greek Artists in Sicily for Carthage.

Of these we have the following subdivisions:—

1. *With Phœnician legend—Kart-Khadasat.* (No. 1.)

   a. Half-horse, to right; above, Victory flying; before, ear of corn.

   Rev.—Palm, and Ph. leg. (No. 1.)

   β. Same, but half horse, to left.

   Rev.—Same.

2. *With Phœnician legends—Kart-Khadasat* (No. 1); and *Makhanat.* (No. 2.)

   a. Half horse, to right; Ph. leg. (No. 1.)

   Rev.—Palm; Ph. leg. (No. 2.)

β. Half horse, to right; above, Victory flying; before, ear of corn; below, Ph. leg. (No. 1.)

Rev.—Same.

γ. Half horse, to left; above, Victory flying; before, grain of corn; below, two vases and Ph. leg. (No. 1.)

Rev.—Same.

δ. Horse galloping to left; above, Victory flying; below, Ph. leg. (No. 1.)

Rev.—Same.

3. *With Phœnician legend—Makhanat.* (No. 2.)

α. Horse galloping to left; above, Victory flying.

Rev.—Palm, and Ph. leg. (No. 2.)

4. *With Phœnician legend—Âm-Makhanat.*[2] (No. 3.)

α. Head of Heracles, to left.

Rev.—Horse's head, to left; behind, palm; below, Ph. leg. (No. 3.)

β. Head of Ceres,[3] to right; round, dolphins.

Rev.—Same.

γ. Same, but head of Ceres to left.

Rev.—Same.

δ. Same, but before head of Ceres, shell.

Rev.—Same.

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[2] Gesenius (p. 289) publishes another coin, read by him *Âm-Ha Makhanat*, which is interesting as giving the Semitic article, *Ha*. See also Mionnet, Tab. 20, No. 18.

[3] I have called the female head, which is more prevalent on these coins than any other, the head of Ceres, because the evidence whereby Numismatists have sometimes called one head Ceres, and the other Proserpine, is, to say the least, vague and doubtful. There are, no doubt, well-marked differences of countenance, suggestive of different periods, artists, and possibly places of mint; but there are few adjuncts or accessories whereby we can satisfactorily prove this distinction. [M. Müller has examined with great care the evidence producible from the coins for the names, whether of Ceres or Proserpine, which he has given to the female heads on these coins. I am inclined to agree with much that he has advanced, but must refer here to his Memoir, pp. 110—114, for the details.—W. S. W. V.]

5. *With Phœnician legend—Shâm-Maḳhanat.* (No. 4.)

   a. Head of Ceres, to right, with Asiatic head-dress.

   Rev.—Lion walking to right; behind, palm; below, Ph. leg. (No. 4.)

   β. Same, but head of Ceres to left.

   Rev.—Same, but lion to left.

   γ. Head of Ceres, to right; round, dolphins.

   Rev.—Horse's head, to left; behind, palm; below, Ph. leg. (No. 4.)

6. *With Phœnician legend—Makhasbim.* (No. 5.)

   a. Head of Heracles, to right.

   Rev.—Horse's head, to left; behind, palm; below, Ph. leg. (No. 5.)

   β. Same.

   Rev.—Same; before horse's head, club.

   γ. Same.

   Rev.—Same; before horse's head, astragalus.

   δ. Head of Ceres, to left; round, dolphins; before neck, shell.

   Rev.—Same.

7. *With one or more Phœnician letters, possibly contractions.*

   a. Head of Ceres,[4] to left; round, dolphins.

   Rev.—Horse's head, to left; behind, palm; below, Ph. letters (No. 6).

   β. Same, but before face, caduceus.

   Rev.—Same.

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[4] [M. Müller has published, p. 77, No. 29, a tetradrachm, with—obverse, head of Ceres, to right; reverse, horse standing, to right, raising near foreleg; behind, palm; and under horse an inscription, which he reads "בחוע—quelque autre ville dont nous ne connaissons que le nom Grec, peut-être Eryx"—(pp. 81, 82). It is, however, more likely that it is the name of a magistrate than of a place, as the fabric would seem to be identical with that of the other tetradrachms.]

γ. Head of Ceres, to right; before, lamp.

Rev.—Horse standing, to right, raising near foreleg; before, Victory and caduceus; behind, palm; between legs, Ph. letters [5] (No. 7).

δ. Head of Ceres, to left; round, dolphins; before neck, dot.

Rev.—Horse's head, to left; behind, palm; below, Ph. letter (No. 8).

ε. Head of Ceres, to left; behind head, Ph. letter (No. 8).

Rev.—Horse standing, to left, off foreleg raised; behind, palm.

8. *Without any letters.*

α. Head of Ceres, to left; round, dolphins.

Rev.—Horse standing, to right; behind, palm; in field to left, crescent; between legs, pomegranate.

β. Head of Ceres, to left.

Rev.—Horse walking to left; behind, palm.

γ. Same.

Rev.—Horse prancing to right; behind, palm.

δ. Head of Ceres, to left; round, dolphins.

Rev.—Same.

ε. Palm.

Rev.—Horse galloping to right; above, Victory.

ζ. Head of Ceres, to left; round, dolphins.

Rev.—Horse's head, to right; behind, palm.

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[5] [M. Müller suggests that these letters, which certainly may be transcribed Kh-b, are the initials of Hybla, or Abacænum: ע֫ב (âg), on another tetradrachm which he has published, he gives to Agrigentum. I think, however, the remark in the previous note applies to these as well as to the other tetradrachms.]

That the Phœnician legends on the above coins[6] have been correctly read there seems little doubt, almost all the authorities agreeing upon this point. On their interpretation there has been, however, some difference of opinion. I am inclined to think, nevertheless, that there is no reason to question that the first, *Kart-Khadasat*, means "new city;" the second, *Makhanat*, "fortress" or "castle;" the third, *Ám-Makhanat*, "the people of the fortress;" and the fourth, *Shâm-Makhanat*, "of the people of the fortress." About the reading of the fifth I am at issue with Gesenius, who would read the fourth letter an "R" instead of a "B," and imagines that it refers to *Roman* Panormus, for which the style of the coin is evidently too early. The inscription, I believe, is rightly transcribed *Makhasbim*, and I incline to the opinion of M. Lindberg (De Numis. Melit., p. 47), that, in its meaning, it answers to the Roman *Quæstor*, being derivable from חשב "computavit." Now since there is a manifest agreement between these coins and other well-known specimens of Sicilian workmanship, and as *Kart-Khadasat* appears almost certainly to be the same word as Carthage, I infer that the coins bearing this legend must have been struck for Carthage in Sicily. If this be so, there seems no reason to look for any other place of mint than Panormus, which was notoriously the chief seat in that island of the Carthaginians, and which Polybius calls βαρυτάτμ πόλις τῆς τῶν Καρχηδονίων

[6] It will be noticed that on some of these tetradrachms, and much more frequently on the copper coins, dots, either one, two, or three, occasionally occur on different parts of the field of the coin. I have not generally noticed them in my description, as, unless they are private marks of the moneyers, it is difficult to understand what purpose they have served.

ἐπαρχίας (i. 38. 7). In this case *Makhanat* would refer to the citadel or chief fortress of the same city. The only other place of sufficient importance to have struck these coins, if the idea of a mint at Panormus be considered inadmissible, is Lilybæum, a very strong place, which long resisted the attempts both of Pyrrhus and of the Romans.

It is curious that a portion of the city of Panormus was termed, like a part of Carthage, Νεάπολις, while we further learn from Solinus (c. 27) that the native pronunciation of the name of the city was *Karthada* (evidently a modification of Kart-Khadasat), a form which the Greeks changed into Καρχηδών, and the Romans into Carthago. We have, besides this, the statement of Servius on Æn. i. 336 and vi. 670, that "Carthago est linguâ Pœnorum nova civitas;" and of Isidorus (Orig. xv. 13), that another Punic word, *Magar*, had a similar meaning. It seems not unlikely, as has been suggested by Barthélemy and others, that Makhanat may have been the name whereby the Phœnicians recognised their city of Panormus, which is, at least, more probable than the notion of De Saulcy, that it means "camp," and that, therefore, these beautiful coins were struck in the Phœnician camp for the payment of the soldiers. At all events it is clear, by the occurrence of the names Makhanat and Kart-Khadasat on opposite sides of the same coins, that the places they refer to, were intimately connected together.

With regard to the silver coins which have simply one or two Phœnician letters, it should be observed that, in two instances, the letters are the initial ones of the words *Makhanat* or *Makhasbim*, and, in another case, are, as already noticed, *Kh-b*. It is possible, therefore, that the former represent those names contracted. It is, how-

ever, on the whole, more probable that they all refer to the names of magistrates who bore sway when they were issued, and that they do not, as some have thought, indicate other places of mint than Panormus. The character of the workmanship, indeed, on all the tetradrachms, inscribed or uninscribed, is so alike as to forbid the last hypothesis. The system of weight used in these tetradrachms is the Attic; and, judging from the style of art, we may presume they were minted between B.C. 380 and B.C. 254, when Panormus fell into the hands of the Romans. The types, for the most part, are found on other Sicilian coins; and as we know from Diodorus (xiv. 63 and 77) that the Carthaginians adopted the worship of Ceres from the Syracusans, we might expect they would adopt the types appropriate to other Greek deities. At the same time it should be borne in mind that the lion is unquestionably an African type; that the horse (when free and unconnected with the chariot) may naturally refer to Lybia, which, as I have stated, was famous for its horses; and, lastly, that the head of Heracles corresponds with that of the Phœnicia Melkart.[7]

II.—COINS STRUCK IN GOLD AND ELECTRUM IN AFRICA, AND PROBABLY FOR THE MOST PART AT CARTHAGE ITSELF.

1. *N.* Head of Ceres, to left.
   Rev.—Horse standing, to right.
2. El. Same as No. 1.
   Rev.—Same.

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[7] Compare the coins attributed, and I think rightly, to Heraclea, in Sicily, which exhibit the head of Heracles, with the Phœnician inscription, *Resh-Melkart, i. e.,* "Head of Heracles."

3. El. Same as No. 1.
Rev.—Horse standing, to right; above, Ph. symb. (No. 9.)

4. *N.* Same as No. 1.
Rev.—Horse standing, to right, near foreleg raised.

5. El. Same as No. 1.
Rev.—Same as No. 4.

6. *N.* Same as No. 1.
Rev.—Horse standing, to right, head turned back.

7. *N.* Same as No. 1.
Rev.—Horse standing, to right; behind, palm.

8. *N.* Same as No. 1.
Rev.—Horse galloping to right; above, Ph. symb. (No. 10.)

9. *N.* Same as No. 1.
Rev.—Palm.

10. *N.* Horse's head, to right.
Rev.—Palm.

About these gold or electrum coins, we venture to think there can be little doubt of the correct attribution of all of them to Carthage. The expression of the countenance of Ceres has a hardness not seen on the purely Greek coins of Sicily; the horse and the palm (as already noticed) are essentially African and Phœnician. The Uræus, or Egyptian symbol (No. 9), most likely refers to the worship of Osiris, the god of the Sun, who, at other Phœnician places, as Byblus and Cyprus appears to have been considered the same as Adonis, and who was also connected with Baal, the chief god

of the Phœnician system. (See Mover's "Phönizier," vol. i. p. 235.)

The symbol (No. 10) (as mentioned before) is a well-known Phœnician one, and is found on the votive monuments of stone (both early and late Phœnician), as well as on the coins of Cossura. It has been considered by Gesenius to be a representation of Baal or Astareth, and the same view has been recently taken by Mr. Franks, in his able paper in the *Archæologia* on Mr. Davis's discoveries at Carthage.[8]

III.—Coins in Silver, struck in Africa, and probably for the most part at Carthage itself.

1. Head of Ceres, to left.
   Rev.—Pegasus, to right. Ph. leg. (No. 11.)

2. Same as No. 1.
   Rev.—Horse galloping to left.

3. Same as No. 1.
   Rev.—Horse standing, to right; above, star of eight rays.

4. Same as No. 1.
   Rev.—Horse standing, to right.

5. Same as No. 1.
   Rev.—Horse standing, to right; above, Ph. symb. (No. 9.)

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[8] For the principal authorities on this subject, see Sestini, "Class. Gen.," p. 23; Gesenius, "Mon. Phœn.," tab. xvi., xvii., &c.; A. W. Franks, "Archæol.," xxxviii. pp. 209—220; and "Phœnician Inscriptions from Carthage in British Museum," fol. 1863, edited by me, Pl. i. 3, ii. 4, &c. [M. Müller has added some varieties not in the collection of the British Museum. —W. S. W. V.]

6. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Horse standing to right; above, star; below, Ph. letter (No. 12).

7. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Horse standing, to right; above, Ph. letters (No. 13. Numerals).

8. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Horse standing, to right; above, Ph. letters (No. 14. Numerals).

9. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Horse standing, to right, behind, palm.

10. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Horse standing, to right, head turned back.

11. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Horse standing, to right, head turned back; behind, palm; before, star of eight rays.

12. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Horse walking to right, head turned back.

13. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Horse trotting to right; above, rose; edge of coin serrated.

14. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Horse galloping to right; above, star of eight rays.

15. Same as No. 1.

Rev —Horse's head, to right.

IV.—Coins in Potin, or Base Metal, struck in Africa, and probably for the most part in Carthage itself.

1. Head of Ceres, to left.

Rev.—Horse standing, to right; above, star.

2. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Horse standing, to right; behind, palm.

3. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Horse walking to right, head turned back.

4. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Horse walking to right, head turned back; below, Ph. letter (No. 12).

What has been said with reference to the types on the tetradrachms, and on the gold and electrum coins, applies, generally, to the types of the silver, potin, and base metal coins. There are, however, one or two peculiar legends which call for some remark. Of these the most remarkable is that on type No. 1, which I have no doubt in reading בארצת, although to this reading some other Phœnician scholars, as Pellerin, Barthélemy, and Gesenius, have made objections. The last writer has read it בארא, and has endeavoured (Monum. Phœn., p. 294) to make it refer to the Fountain of Arethusa at Syracuse, by translating it "*Fons signi sc. miraculi.*" A careful examination of the two specimens in the Museum collection ought, however, to leave no doubt that the fourth letter is a צ, and not an א, in which case Gesenius's theory falls to the ground: I may add further that the צ on these coins is identical with its represention on the Marseilles inscription, in which it occurs several times (Journ. Asiat., Série IV. t. x. p. 488), and on Inscript. 90, Pl. xxxii. of the "Phœnician Inscriptions from Carthage in British Museum."

On the other hand, Bayer and Bellermann have read it as I do, with the additional supposition that in it may be recognised the name of the famous citadel of Carthage, the *Byrsa*. In favour of this view, it is certain that the word Birtha (of which Byrsa may be considered as a dialectical variation) occurs constantly in the

Semitic languages for the name of places; as for instance, in more than one instance in Mesopotamia, as Birtha (now Tekrit); on the Euphrates, an ancient ruin, still called Bír; and at a place to the south-east of Thapsacus. It is also connected with the name of the famous Borsippa (Journ. Roy. Asiat. Soc., vol. xviii. pp. 30, 38; Journ. Asiat., Série V. t. ix. p. 500), now called the Bírs-i-Nimrúd. There can be little doubt that בארצת is connected with the Hebr. בצרה (Bozrah) which means "fortress;" and that, therefore, the identification with *Byrsa* is, unquestionably, probable.[9]

The occurrence of the type of the Pegasus is no objection to these coins being referred to Carthage, as the original legend of this symbol is of African origin, the Pegasus being fabled by the Greeks to be the offspring of Neptune and Medusa (Hesiod. Theog. v., 281; Apollod., ii. 3, 2), and to have been born in Libya.

The letters occurring on Nos. 13 and 14 are certainly numbers. The first is indistinct, but may perhaps read 60, the sign for 20 being apparently repeated three times. The second certainly reads 25. (Cf. Gesenius, "Monum. Phœn.," pp. 87 and 300.) Similar symbols for numbers occur on the coins of Cossura, Aradus, &c. It is doubtful whether they refer to an era, which has been supposed by the Duc de Luynes in the case of the coins of Cossura ("Bull. Archéol. de l'Athèn. Franc.," 1855, p. 80); it is more probable that they denote either the local value of the coins (which we are not able now to ascertain), or else that they refer to different issues of the mint.

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[9] [M. Muller has generally confirmed these views, *v.* "Mém.," pp. 122—125, and has added the publication of a gold coin with the same legend, which appears to be in the collections at Paris and Madrid. ("Mém.," p. 86.)—W. S. W. V.]

Generally, it may be remarked that the silver coins, like the gold, have few individual Phœnician letters on them.[10]

IV.—Coins in Copper, struck in Africa, and for the most part probably at Carthage.

1. Head of Ceres, to right.
   Rev.—Horse standing, to right; behind, palm.
2. Same as No. 1.
   Rev.—Horse standing, to right; behind, palm between hind-legs.
3. Same as No. 1.
   Rev.—Same as No. 2. Before horse, Ph. letter (No. 15).
4. Same as No. 1.
   Rev.—Same as No. 2. Under horse, Ph. letter (No. 16).
5. Same as No. 1.
   Rev.—Same as No. 2. Under horse, Ph. letter (No. 18); before horse, Ph. letter (No. 17).
6. Same as No. 1.
   Rev.—Horse standing, to right; under, Ph. letter (No. 17).
7. Same as No. 1.
   Rev.—Same. Before, Ph. letter (No. 17).
8. Same as No. 1.
   Rev.—Same. Under horse, Ph. letter (No. 18).
9. Same as No. 1.
   Rev.—Same. Under horse, Ph. letter (No. 19); before horse, Ph. letter (No. 20).
10. Same as No. 1.
    Rev.—Same. Under horse, Ph. letter (No. 21).

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[10] [M. Müller has noticed a few instances of their occurrence.]

11. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Same. Under horse, Ph. letter (No. 22).

12. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Same. Under horse, Ph. letter (No. 8).

13. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Same. Under horse, Ph. letter (No. 12).

14. Same as No. 1.

Rev—Same. Above horse, Ph. symb. (No. 23); before, Ph. letter (No. 12).

15. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Same. Under horse, Ph. letter (No. 12).

16. Same as No. 1.

Rev.—Same. Behind horse, caduceus; before, Ph. letter (No. 15).

17. Palm.

Rev.—Same. Horse standing, to right; behind, caduceus; before, (?)

18. Head of Ceres, to right.

Rev.—Same. Above, Ph. symb. (No. 9); before, Ph. letter (No. 12).

19. Same.

Rev.—Same. Before horse, Ph. letter (No. 15).

20. Same.

Rev.—Same. Under horse, Ph. letter (No. 15).

21. Same.

Rev.—Same. Before horse, Ph. letter (No. 24).

22. Same.

Rev.—Same. Under horse, Ph. letter (No. 25).

23. Same.

Rev.—Same. Before horse, caduceus; over which, wreath.

24. Same.

Rev.—Same. Above, Ph. symb. (No. 9.)

25. Same.

Rev.—Same. Horse raising near fore-leg; behind, caduceus; under, Ph. symb. (No. 10.)

26. Same.

Rev.—Horse standing, to left, raising near fore-leg.

27. Same.

Rev.—Same. Above horse, star; below, three dots.

28. Same.

Rev.—Horse walking, to right.

29. Same.

Rev.—Same. Under horse, Ph. symb. (No. 26.)

30. Same.

Rev.—Same. Above horse, Ph. symb. (No. 9); below, Ph. letter (No. 17).

31. Same.

Rev.—Horse standing, to right, head turned back.

32. Same.

Rev.—Same. Before horse, Ph. letter (No. 17).

33. Same.

Rev.—Same. Before horse, Ph. letter (No. 17); under, Ph. letter (No. 27).

34. Same.

Rev.—Same. Behind horse, caduceus; before, Ph. letter (No. 15); under, Ph. letter (No. 18).

35. Same.

Rev.—Same. Before horse, Ph. symb. (No. 28); under (?)

36. Same.

Rev.—Same. Above horse, star; before, Ph. letter (No. 18).

37. Same.

Rev.—Same. Behind horse, palm.

38. Same.

Rev.—Same. Under horse, Ph. letter (No. 15).

39. Palm.

Rev.—Horse standing, to right, head turned back.

40. Same.

Rev.—Horse standing, to right, head turned back, and raising off foreleg.

41. Same.

Rev.—Horse walking to right, head turned back; under, Ph. letter (No. 22).

42. Same.

Rev.—Same. Under horse, Ph. symb. (No. 29.)

43. Same.

Rev.—Horse galloping to right.

44. Same.

Rev.—Horse's head to right.

45. Same.

Rev.—Horse's head, to right; before, palm.

46. Same.

Rev.—Same. Before, caduceus.

47. Same.

Rev.—Same. Before, caduceus; above head, star.

48. Same.

Rev.—Same. Before, Ph. letter (No. 12).

49. Same.

Rev.—Same. Before, star.

50. Same.

Rev.—Same. Before, Ph. letter (No. 8).

51. Same.

Rev.—Same. Before, Ph. letter (No. 25).

52. Same.

*Rev.*Same. Before, Ph. letter (No. 30).

53. Same.

Rev.—Same. Before, Ph. letter (No. 15).

54. Same.
Rev.—Same. Before, Ph. symb. (No. 23.)

55. Same.
Rev.—Same. Before, Ph. letter (No. 17).

56. Palm.
Rev.—Horse's head, to right.

The coins in copper call for no especial remark, but are interesting from the insight they give us into the forms of the letters of the Phœnician language chiefly in use on the north coast of Africa, several of which differ materially from the types current in Sicily and in other Phœnician dependencies. This variation, indeed, which is mainly confirmed by the legends on the large collection of inscriptions procured by Mr. Davis, which I have recently published, has been one reason why I have attributed so large a number of these copper coins to Carthage itself, rather than to Panormus; for had these coins been struck at the latter place, we might have counted on finding the same characters which we recognise on the coins of Heraclea, Segesta, Motya, &c. It may be further remarked that we occasionally find the same letter represented under forms considerably modified. I do not, however, think that this fact interferes with the attribution to Carthage, unless indeed it can be shown that any of these forms of letters are peculiar to other towns or districts.

The shape of the letter or letters (No. 19) under the horse on Type 9 is peculiar, and suggests a combination similar to what we see in the Bactrian alphabet. It probably represents בי or בת. That on Type No. 10 is uncommon, but unquestionably represents the ת.[11] And,

[11] [M. Muller, who has published a very long series of the

generally, I would call attention to the fact that a very large proportion of these copper coins are inscribed with one letter, and occasionally with two. As before, I should prefer considering such letters as the initials of different magistrates, or as the marks of a sequence in the mints, rather than as the first letters of different places.

It will be observed that in making the above classification I have omitted a considerable number of coins which it has been usual to arrange with the other coins attributed to Panormus. The reason I have done this is, that the types are in no case so certain that we should be warranted in asserting that these coins were actually struck at Carthage, while, at the same time, the general character of their work, and the occurrence, on their obverses or reverses of presumed Carthaginian types, lead to the inference that, if not Carthaginian, they belong either to Carthaginian colonies or to towns under Carthaginian influence. A few of them bear Phœnician letters, and the form of these letters is African rather than Sicilian; but I much doubt whether it is possible to connect them satisfactorily with any known African towns. We must, in fact, be content to wait till we can obtain the direct evidence of local discovery, when we may hope to do for these unknown Phœnician types what Sir Charles Fellows accomplished so successfully in the case of the coins he discovered during his researches in Lycia. I propose, therefore, merely to give a list of the coins themselves, grouping them according to

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copper coins, with many forms of letters on them differing from any in the Museum collection, has also noticed a gold piece in the cabinets of the Duc de Luynes and Copenhagen (*see* p. 84), which reads לח - הא. On this coin the ח is the same as on our copper coin.]

certain leading types, portions of which, as we have already seen, are found on those we have ventured to assign to Carthage.

I. Bull Types.

1. Æ. Head of Ceres, to right.
   Rev.—Bull walking to right; above, star; below, Ph. symbol (No. 23); before, Ph. letters (No. 31); and Ph. symb. (No. 23.)
2. Æ. Same.
   Rev.—Same. Before bull, Ph. letters (No. 32).
3. Æ. Same.
   Rev.—Same. No legend.
4. Æ. Male (?) head, to right.
   Rev.—Same.
5. Æ. Youthful male head, to left, with diadem.
   Rev.—Same. Above, Ph. symb. (No. 9.)
6. Æ. Head of Juno, (?) to left.
   Rev.—Man-headed bull, to left; above, star; below, Ph. letters (No. 33).

II. Horse Types.

1. Æ. Youthful male head, to left.
   Rev. Horse standing, to right; behind, palm.
2. Æ. Same.
   Rev. Same; without palm.
3. Æ. Head of Pallas, helmeted, to left.
   Rev. Horse standing, to right.
4. Æ. Youthful and laureate male head, to right (Apollo?).
   Rev.—Horse standing, to right; above, Ph. symb. (No. 9.)
5. Æ. Bearded and laureate head, to left (Heracles?).
   Rev.—Horse standing, to left; behind, caduceus.

6. Æ. Bearded head, to left.
Rev.—Horse standing, to left; above, Ph. symb. (No. 23.)

7. Æ. Unbearded head, to right.
Rev.—Horse galloping to right; below, Ph. letters (No. 34).

8. Æ. Same.
Rev.—Same; below, Ph. letter (No. 15).

9. Æ. Youthful male head, to left, between ears of bearded wheat.
Rev.—Horse galloping to right.

10. Æ. Bearded and laureate head, to left (Neptune?); under neck, Ph. letters (No. 35).
Rev.—Horse galloping to left; below, Ph. letters (No. 36).

11. Æ. Same. No Ph. legend.
Rev.—Same.

12. Æ. Old bearded head, to left.
Rev.—Same. Under, Ph. letters (No. 6).

13. Æ. Youthful bearded head, to left.
Rev.—Horse galloping to left.

14. Æ. Phœnician symbol, (No. 23); below, xxxx.
Rev.—Same.

15. Æ. Bearded head, to left.
Rev.—Horse galloping to left; above, star; below, Ph. letters (No. 37).

16. Æ. Same.
Rev.—Same. No Ph. legend.

17. Æ. Youthful unbearded head, to left.
Rev.—Pegasus to right; below, Ph. letters (No. 38).

18. Æ. Palm.
Rev.—Pegasus to left.

19. Æ. Unbearded and laureate head, to left.
Rev.—Horse's head, to right; before neck, Ph. lett. (No. 17.)

III. Palm Types.

1. Æ. Youthful male head, helmeted, to right.
Rev.—Palm.

2. Æ. Helmeted head of Pallas, to left.
Rev.—Palm.

IV. Ears of Corn Type.

Obv.—Head of Ceres, to left.
Rev.—Three ears of corn; above which, Ph. symb. (No. 23.)

V. Plough Types.

1. *Obv.*—Head of Ceres, to left.
Rev.—Plough.

2. *Obv.*—Same.
Rev.—Same. On or within the plough, Ph. lett. (No. 39.)

On these coins I have to remark, generally, that the heads of Ceres on Bull types, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; on Horse type, No. 17; on Ears of Corn type; and on Plough types, Nos. 1 and 2, are identical with those on the coins previously attributed to Carthage; that the same is true with regard to the majority of the horses, especially on the copper coins; and that the palms on the Palm types are evidently the work of artists familiar with the presumed Carthaginian types. Secondly, that while the types above noticed directly connect these coins with Carthage, or with the coins above given to her, there are many heads, and

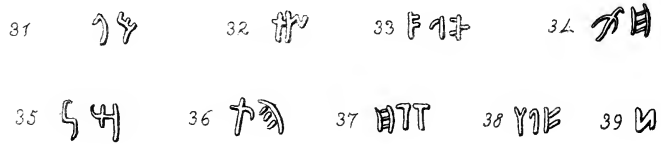
occasionally other symbols, which show that the coins we are now considering were not actually those of Carthage itself. Thus the heads of the silver coins (Horse types, Nos. 2 and 3) are evidently portraits, and have a strongly Roman character, though I have not been able to find any portraits exactly like them.

Again, the bearded and laureate heads (Horse types, Nos. 12 and 13) have great analogy in workmanship with those belonging to Juba I.: while the helmeted head on Palm type No. 1 is almost identical with that on the coins of the Bruttii, except that it is turned to the right. Some of the types that occur are very curious, and not easily to be explained. Of these, the most interesting is that of Bull type No. 6, where we find a man-headed bull, at once recalling us to Southern Italy, with a head on the obverse, purely Greek in style, which I have ventured to call that of Juno, from its striking resemblance to the portraits of Juno Lacinia on the coins of Elis. The Phœnician inscription No. 33, on the specimen of the Museum, is unfortunately much defaced; and the engraving only represents it so far as it was possible. The same remark applies also to Phœnician inscriptions Nos. 37 and 38, both of which are sadly indistinct.

I will only add that M. Spano, a well-known Sardinian archæologist, in a recent paper (Bullet. Sard., 1858, p. 104), attributes the coins with the single letters, Nos. 8, 15, 18, and 22, to the towns Bosa, Chornu, Macomer, and Ghilarza, the names of which respectively begin with these letters. That these towns were either of Phœnician origin, or were, at all events, inhabited by people of Phœnician descent, is determined by the abundance of Phœnician antiquities which have been found on their sites. Again, Horse type No. 4, with the laureate head

ON COINS OF CARTHAGE.

ON COINS OF CARTHAGINIAN COLONIES.



E. W. Fairholt

PHŒNICIAN INSCRIPTIONS.

of Apollo, and Horse types Nos. 17 and 18, with the Pegasus and palm, though, as in other cases, exhibiting one type with tolerable certainty referring to Carthage, approach in other respects much more nearly to the Sicilian money, and are, at the same time, clearly not of African fabric. The same is equally true of Horse type No. 9, with the youthful male head to left, between ears of corn; of Horse type No. 3, with the helmeted head Pallas; and of Bull types Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, though I much doubt whether any of these were struck in Sicily. Unfortunately the remains of the coinage of all the islands, with the exception of Sicily, which were at different times subject to the Carthaginians, are so scanty, that it is almost impossible from analogies of style and workmanship to draw any satisfactory inferences on this subject.

W. S. W. Vaux.

Transcript in Hebrew Letters of the Words, &c., occurring on the Plate of Phœnician Legends :—

1. קרתחדשת
1-2. קרתחדשת and מחנת
2. מחנת
3. עסמחנת
4. שעסמחנת
5. מחשבם
6. ממ
7. חב
8. מ
9. Egyptian symbol.
10. Phœnician symbol.
11. בארצת
12. ע
13. Numeral, 60 ?
14. Numeral 25.
15. ח
16. ט
17. א
18. ב
19. בי or בת.
20. ?
21. ה
22. ג
23. Phœnician symbol.
24. ש?
25. כ or ך.
26. Phœnician symbol.
27. צ
28. ?
29. ?
30.
31. מג
32. צת
33. ?
34. חת
35. מן or מל
36. הת
37. ח . . ?
38. ?
39. ח?

X.

ON TWO UNPUBLISHED COINS OF A CITY UNKNOWN TO NUMISMATIC GEOGRAPHY, WHICH APPEARS TO BE BERBIS OF PANNONIA.

By Churchill Babington, B.D.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, April 16, 1863.]

Considerable excitement was raised in the February of 1862 among the collectors present in Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson's auction-rooms, when a coin was produced which was not only unknown in itself, but belonging to a city likewise presumed to be unknown. I have been so fortunate as to procure a second coin of the same place, having the same legend, but a different type, which I shall now proceed to describe, as well as to notice the other coin, of which an account has already been given by Mr. Maximilian Borrell in the sale catalogue of his brother's coins.

1.

Obv.—[Φ]AYC[TЄINA] CЄBACTH. Head of Faustina junior, to the right.

Rev.—OYEPBIANΩN. Female in flowing drapery (Diana?) running, to the left, looking back, holding in her left hand a bow, and an arrow (as it seems) in her right. Æ. 4.

The legend of the obverse is almost obliterated, but there is very little doubt that the empress represented is Faustina the younger. That of the reverse is quite clear, except only the IA, of which, however, faint traces seem to be visible. The right hand and arm of Diana are also much injured, but it is most probable that she held an arrow in her right hand.

[In my possession.]

2.

Obv.—AV. KAI KOM. ANTΩNЄINOC. Young laurelled bust of Commodus, to the right.

Rev.—OYEPBIANΩN (every letter quite distinct). Minerva, to the left, holding a pointed javelin transversely with the right hand, and a patera in the extended left. Æ. 6.

[In Mr. Addington's possession.]

The description is by Mr. Borrell, to the accuracy of which I can testify, having an electrotype of the identical coin before me, beautifully taken by Mr. Augustus Borrell. He proceeds to add:—"The city of Verbiana, which, judging from the fabric of this coin, was situated either in Lydia or Phrygia, appears to be not only unknown to the Numismatist, but probably to the geographer also. Considered, therefore, as a monument of a lost town, this unique piece is of the highest interest and value."

On this, it must be remarked that the natural form of

the adjective derived from Verbiana would rather be Οὐερβιαναίων (as Καμαριναίων, from Camarina), or Οὐερβιανέων (as Προστανναίων, from Prostanna). Till some better suggestion be made, I shall propose to derive Οὐερβιανῶν from Οὐέρβις, like Σαρδιανῶν from Σάρδις. Now as V in Latin is equally represented by OY and by B in Greek,[1] this Οὐέρβις may be the same as Ptolemy's (ii. 16, § 6) Βέρβις. The Berbis of Ptolemy—which has several Latin forms, Berebis, Borevis, and Vereis—is, according to Dr. Schmitz, "a town in Lower Pannonia, identified by some with the modern village of Brecz, and by others with a place near Györgg, on the right bank of the Drave."[2]

To this town I would refer these coins, whose fabric (without being in any way peculiar) is not much unlike that of the imperial coins of the adjoining province of Mœsia—those of Viminacium and Istrus for example. The only difficulty about doing so is this, that not only have we no coins of Berbis, but no coins of any single city in all Pannonia, the only coins belonging to that region being the *nummi metallorum* of Trajan. At the same time there is no reason why a city in that province may not have struck money, seeing that in Mœsia, which adjoins it, several cities have a considerable numismatic series of their own.

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[1] Thus, Οὐιονίου represents *Vibii* in Dion Cassius, p. 317, c.
[2] Smith's "Dict. of Anct. Geogr.," s. v. *Berebis*, vol. i. p. 391.

XI.

ON AN INEDITED NUMISMATIC MONUMENT OF THE REIGN OF THE EMPERORS DIOCLETIAN AND MAXIMIAN.

In a Letter to M. A. de Longpérier, by M. L. de la Saussaye.

[Translated by permission from the *Revue Numismatique*, 1862, p. 476.]

My dear Adrien,—You are aware that until lately the Saône in its course through the town of Lyons, and exactly under the middle arches of the bridge of Nemours, presented a ridge of rocks as injurious to navigation as it was favourable to inundations. The rough surface of these rocks, when they were left bare during droughts, commonly contained little relics of antiquity and of the middle ages, that the floods had deposited there, and among them valuable discoveries were sometimes made by the curious. It was an inexhaustible fund, for it was perpetually renewed.

The Commarmont collection, so unfortunately dispersed, contained a considerable number of pieces from this source, and especially some of those highly convex Gaulish coins, published in the *Revue* of 1838, pp. 1—7, pl. i.

The efforts of engineers have succeeded, after protracted attempts, in destroying the rocky barrier under the bridge of Nemours, and have consequently exhausted this precious mine, which has just furnished its last tribute to archæologists. The learned and zealous curator of the Museum of

Antiquities at Lyons, has there collected some interesting specimens, which he has made the subjects of a series of communications to the Lyonnese Academy, and M. Vaganay, an antiquary well known among connoisseurs, has collected specially all which related to numismatics. If his collection contains few ancient medals, it includes a numerous series of *méraux* from the Merovingian period to the fifteenth century, some coins of the middle ages, some Papal and corporate leaden bulls, &c. But among these objects, of more or less interest, shines forth, in the first rank, a veritable marvel of numismatics; it is the leaden medallion of which a drawing accompanies this letter,[1] and on which two subjects are represented in two pictures placed one above the other, and dividing the field into two equal parts. It is evidently the trial piece of a die for the reverse of a medallion, struck in honour of two emperors. Who were these emperors? The small size of the portraits renders their attribution doubtful. You have been good enough yourself to help me to find it out, by furnishing me with the following means of comparison. "The inscription SAECVLI FELICITAS, is seen on coins of different imperial personages, such as Faustina the Younger, Sept. Severus, Julia Domna, Mœsa, Mamæa, Gordian III, Trebonianus Gallus, Valerian, Gallienus, Postumus, Marius, Victorinus, Aurelian, Probus, Carus, Carinus, Constantius Chlorus, Maxentius, Constantine, and Crispus Cæsar, his son, who died before him. It ceases then at the reign of Constantine." On a gold coin in the Imperial Museum of Vienna, we read on one side round

[1] See Plate III. For this plate and for the permission to publish the account of it, we are indebted to the courtesy of the accomplished Editors of the *Revue Numismatique*, MM. A. de Longpérier and J. de Witte.

the bust of Maximianus Hercules, MAXIMIANVS P. F. AVG, and on the other, FELICITAS SAECVLI AVGG. NN., accompanied by two victories, holding a laurel wreath, within which are inscribed these words: VIC . AVGG. This type is found again on a gold coin of Severus, bearing the title of Augustus, that is to say, struck in A.D. 306.[2] Here then is an instance of the inscription FELICITAS SÆCULI being applied to a victory gained by two emperors, of whom one is Maximianus Hercules. This is a first step towards the explanation of our medallion. The nimbus which adorns the heads of these emperors already exists on a coin of Antoninus Pius; it is found in the paintings of Pompeii, consequently, before the year 79. It cannot then furnish an epoch; or to speak more correctly, the nimbus belongs to every epoch. It is true that one finds it employed with a certain persistence on five gold medallions of Valens, preserved at the museum at Vienna.[3] We see the nimbus also on a medallion of Arcadius, and on the great disc of silver which represents Theodosius and his sons, a relic discovered at Almendralejo, and published by our good friend and fellow-member of the Royal Academy of Madrid, Don Antonio Delgado.[4]

The bridge joined to a defensive tower, covered with

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[2] Tanini "Num. Imper. Rom.," suppl., pp. 206—233, et tab. iv.

[3] Steinbüchel, "Not. sur les Médaillons en or du Musée I. et R. de Vienne." Cf. Vaillant, t. iii. p. 259, and Tanini, pl. vii.

[4] "Memoria historico-critica sobre el gran disco de Theodosio encontrado en Almendralejo," Madrid, 1849, 4to. For emperors with the nimbus round their heads, see also the special work of M. Ludolf Stephani, "Nimbus und Strahlenkranz in den Werken der alten Kunst," p. 131, et seqq., St. Petersburg, 1859 4to., extracted from the "Mémoires de l'Académie Impériale des Sciences."

a hemispherical roof, is known on the great bronze medallion of Constantine the Great, preserved in the Imperial Museum at Vienna. Underneath we read: DANVVIVS.[5] The diameter of this medallion approaches singularly near to that of our lead—the beaded circle on which is 75 millimetres in diameter. The subject also offers much analogy. The gold medallions of Valens are, 72, 75, and 97 millimetres in diameter. You remember the great Tetricus, and the Justinian[6] of 84 millimetres, which were in the Cabinet of Medals before the robbery of 1831. The size of the lead from Lyons agrees, then, well with that of a medallion.

The silver coins of Maximianus Hercules, of Diocletian, of Constantius Chlorus, show us the Prætorian camp, with the towers surmounted with roofs like those which we see here.

M. F. Lenormant, who examined our trial piece at the house of M. Vaganay some months since, had no hesitation in perceiving in the two persons with the nimbus, Diocletian, and Maximianus Hercules. Without having been apprized of this circumstance, you have also recognised them from the impression that I brought you, and on examining it with a magnifying glass, one cannot, in fact, mistake the profiles of these two emperors. It is just the epoch indicated by the style of the work; we will now see whether the events of history do not equally correspond. In A.D. 288, Maximianus Hercules, who had just repulsed

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[5] Joseph de France, Numism. Cimelii Cæsarei Regii, pars. ii. pl. 105.

[6] For the coin of Tetricus, see G. de Boze, "Acad. des Inscript.," vol. xxvi. p. 504, reproduced by H. Cohen, "Descript. des Monn. Impér.," vol. v. pl. vi. That of Justinian was published by G. de Boze, "Mém. de l'Acad. des Insc.," vol. xxvi. (1759) p. 523, and reproduced by Pinder and Friedländer "Die Münzen Justinians," Berlin, 1843, pl. ii.

MEDALLION OF DIOCLETIAN AND MAXIMIAN.

some bands of barbarians that had come almost under the walls of Trèves, where he then resided, resolved to pursue them even into their own territory. He crossed the Rhine, ravaged Germany with fire and sword, made there numerous captives, and if one may believe Mamertinus, his panegyrist,[7] subdued great part of the country. You will see as I do, I think, in the lower design on our lead, Maximian, led by Victory, crossing the Rhine, on his return from his expedition, and going out of Castel, CASTELlum, a strong castle, built by Drusus, on the right bank of the Rhine, FL. RENVS.[8] to serve as *tête de pont* to the fortified town of Mayence—MOGONTIACVM.[9] The upper design shows us the representatives of the city of Rome, helmeted, presenting the German prisoners to the two emperors.

I should be very happy, my dear Adrien, if the curious relic, the elucidation of which I have just attempted, should receive its first publicity in the magazine that I so long edited, and which is indebted to our excellent colleague, J. de Witte, and to yourself, for a new life, and an authority which increases every day.

Accept, I beg of you, the assurance of my lasting attachment to you, and to our dear "Review."

L. DE LA SAUSSAYE.

Paris, 22nd December, 1862.

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[7] Mamert., ap. Paneg. vet.

[8] Καὶ ἕτερον (*φρούριον, castellum*) ἐν Χάττοις παρ' αὐτῷ τῷ Ῥήνῳ. "Dio. Cass. Hist.," liv. 33.

[9] It was almost always by the bridge of Mayence that the passage of the Rhine was effected when an expedition was made against the Germans. In the bed of the river may still be seen the ruins of the bridge whose origin must date back to the foundation of the fortified town of Mayence, by Claudius Drusus Germanicus.

XII.

ACCOUNT OF A HOARD OF ROMAN COINS FOUND NEAR LUTON, BEDFORDSHIRE.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, January 15, 1863.]

Through the kindness of John Shaw Leigh, Esq., of Luton Hoo, I am enabled to communicate to the Society an account of a hoard of Roman coins discovered on the 2nd of December last upon his estate. They were enclosed in a coarse earthenware vase, which lay but little below the surface of the soil, and which was broken in pieces by the labourers who discovered it, who immediately proceeded to appropriate the spoil. The number of coins that was found has been variously reported as from 1,000 up to 10,000; but, in point of fact, I believe, from all the circumstances which have come to my knowledge, they hardly exceeded 800 or 1,000 at the outside. Some fragments of the urn which contained them have been preserved, and from them it appears that it did not exceed four inches in external diameter, so that it would require ingenious packing to get the coins into the urn had they been as numerous as some reports made them. The material of which the urn was formed was clay mixed with pounded shells—I think cockle shells. It was but imperfectly burnt, and, as far as can

be judged from the fragments, devoid of ornamentation of any kind. Of the coins, about 350 came into the possession of Mr. Leigh, who obligingly allowed me to examine them; others fell into the hands of various persons in the neighbourhood, and of these I have added to the list I made of Mr. Leigh's coins such as have come under my notice. I have also received from one of our members, Mr. Allen, of Winchmore Hill, an account of this same discovery, with a list of nearly one hundred coins which he has examined, which added the names of Caracalla, Macrinus, and Æmilianus to those with which I was already acquainted. In the subjoined catalogue of the coins comprised in this hoard I have incorporated Mr. Allen's list with my own, and given the reverse legends of such coins of each reign as I have seen, though without discriminating the number of coins of each type.

List of Coins found at Luton Hoo.

Caracalla	2
Macrinus	1
Elagabalus.	
CONCORDIA MILIT.	1
Julia Mæsa.	
PVDICITIA	2
Sev. Alexander.	
P. M. TR. P. VI. COS. II. P.P., PROVIDENTIA AVG.	5
Gordian III.	
AEQVITAS AVG., AETERNITATI AVG., FELICIT. TEMPOR., IOVI CONSERVATORI, LAETITIA AVG. N., LIBERALITAS AVG. III., P. M. TR. P. II. COS. P.P., SAECVLI FELICI-	
Carried forward .	11

Brought forward . . 11

GORDIAN III. (*Continued.*)

TAS, SECVRIT. PERP., VICTOR. AETER., VIRTVTI AVGVSTI 15

PHILIPPUS SEN.

AEQVITAS AVGG., ANNONA AVGG., ROMAE AETERNAE, SECVRIT. ORBIS . . . 10

OTACILIA.

CONCORDIA AVGG., PIETAS AVGVSTAE . 2

PHILIPPUS JUN.

AETERNIT. IMPER. 1

TRAJANUS DECIUS.

ABVNDANTIA AVG, ADVENTVS AVG., GENIVS EXERC. ILLYRICIANI, PANNONIAE . . 6

ETRUSCILLA.

FECVNDITAS AVG. 3

HERENNIUS.

PIETAS AVGG. 2

TREBONIANUS GALLUS.

FELICITAS PVBLICA, PAX AETERNA, PIETAS AVGG., VICTORIA AVGG. 4

ÆMILIANUS 2

VALERIANUS.

APOLINI CONSERVA., FIDES MILITVM, LAETITIA AVGG., LIBERALITAS AVGG., ORIENS AVGG., P. M. TR. P. II. COS. II. P.P., P. M. TR. P. V. COS. IIII. P.P., SALVS AVGG., VICTORIA AVGG., VIRTVS AVGG. 31

GALLIENUS.

APOLLINI CONS., AVG. (Griffin and Centaur) CONCORDIA EXERCIT., DEO MARTI, FIDES MILITVM. GERMANICVS MAX. V., IOVI VICTORI, – IMP. C. E. S. LAETITIA AVG., LIBERO P. CONS. AVG., ORIENS AVG., PAX

Carried forward . . 87

Brought forward . . 87

GALLIENUS. (*Continued.*)

AETERNA AVG, PAX AVGG., PIETAS AVGG., PROVIDENTIA AVG., PROVI. AVG., PROVIDENTIA AVGG., VBERTAS AVG., VICTORIA AET., VICT. GERMANICA, VIRTVS AVG. 43

SALONINA.

AETERNITAS AVG., DEAE SEGETIAE, FELICITAS PVBLICA, IVNO REGINA, PVDICITIA AVG., VENVS FELIX, VENVS VICTRIX. . 17

SALONINUS.

IOVI CRESCENTI, PIETAS AVGG., SPES PVBLICA, CONSECRATIO 14

VALERIANUS JUN. (?)

DEO VOLKANO 1

POSTUMUS.

COS IIII, DIANAE LVCIFERE, FELICITAS AVG., FIDES MILITVM, HERC. DEVSONIENSI, HERC. PACIFERO, IOVI CONSERVATORI, LAETITIA AVG., MONETA AVG., NEPTVNO REDVCI, ORIENS AVG., PAX AVG. – P.M. TR. P. COS. II. P.P., PROVIDENTIA AVG., SAECVLI FELICITAS, SALVS POSTVMI AVG., SALVS PROVINCIARVM, SERAPI COMITI AVG., VICTORIA AVG., VIRTVS AVG. . 205

VICTORINUS.

INICTVS, PAX AVG., PIETAS AVG., SAECVLI FELICITAS, SALVS AVG., VIRTVS AVG. . 106

MARIUS.

VICTORIA AVG. 1

CLAUDIUS II.

FELICITAS AVG., FIDES EXERCI., GENIVS EXERCI., IOVI STATORI, P.M. TR. P. II. COS. P.P., PROVIDENT. AVG., SALVS AVG., SPES PVBLICA, VICTORIA AVG., VIRTVS AVG. 32

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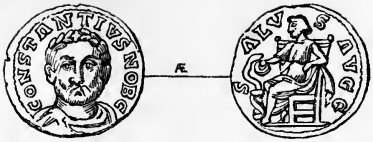
The coins are all of silver, billon, or small brass, and extend from the time of Elagabalus, A.D. 218—222, to that of Claudius Gothicus, A.D. 268. They do not appear to present any very remarkable reverses, though some few of them are rather scarce. The only one which I shall more particularly cite is one in billon of Postumus, with the reverse DIANAE LVCIFERE (*sic*), Diana marching to the right, with a quiver on her shoulder, holding a dart or spear in both hands; at her feet a dog (?). As no coins of Tetricus are present, and Marius—who may be regarded as his immediate predecessor in the empire of Gaul, though his reign is reported to have been but of three days—has his coinage represented in the hoard, there can be but little difficulty in assigning a date for its deposit. In the following short summary of the events of that eventful period, I have followed the chronology given by M. Cohen in his short summary of the reigns of each emperor prefixed to the catalogues of their coins in his "Médailles Impériales." In the year 267, Victorinus, who had been associated with Postumus in the empire of Gaul and Western Europe about A.D. 265, was assassinated at Cologne; Gallienus being still the more legitimate representative of the Cæsars. The mother of Victorinus (Victorina), upon his death, having first succeeded in getting her grandson, Victorinus the younger, (of whom no coins are known), elected as emperor by the army at Cologne; on his being assassinated, as his father had been before him, nominated Marius as his successor, at the beginning of A.D. 268. He also was assassinated, after a reign of three days, in the provinces of the Rhine, though M. de Witte has shown that it is probable that he had already for some time been proclaimed as emperor in the west of Gaul. But in March, 268, Gallienus was,

after the manner of the Roman emperors of that period, murdered at Milan; and on the 24th of that month Claudius Gothicus was, by general acclamation, called to be his successor. In the meantime, in Gaul, Tetricus had been, on the death of Marius, nominated by Victorina as his successor, and was proclaimed at some time in A.D. 268 before the month of March. By this account it would appear that Claudius Gothicus, at Milan, and Tetricus, at Cologne, were both proclaimed emperors at much the same time; but we learn from Trebellius, that the accession of Tetricus was prior to that of Claudius; and yet in this hoard of coins, discovered in Britain, those of the Eastern Roman emperor are present, while those of Tetricus, whose rule comprised Gaul, Spain, and Britain, appear to be absent. Now in what manner is this to be explained? It appears to me that the only solution is to be found in the fact that at the time of the election of Tetricus he himself was absent, and it was only on his arrival at Bordeaux that he was installed as emperor. We may, therefore, well imagine that his coinage does not date from quite so early a period as his proclamation as emperor, and that though Claudius and Tetricus may be said to have mounted the imperial throne at the same time, yet that the coins of Claudius commence at a slightly earlier period. It is, perhaps, hardly safe to assume the entire absence of the coins of Tetricus from this hoard, as the whole of it has not been examined, but it seems extremely probable. Still, some of the coins of Claudius bear the second year of his tribunician power upon them. It is, however, a curious circumstance that none of the money of that emperor bears the date of the first year of his tribunician power. Under any circumstances, there can be but little doubt

that this hoard of coins must have been deposited either in the year 269, or, as appears to me more probable, in the summer or autumn of 268. The immediate neighbourhood of Luton has not, I believe, been prolific of Roman remains; but several antiquities of the Roman period have been discovered at Harpenden, midway between Luton and St. Alban's (Verulamium), and it seems probable that a road existed at that time, running much the same course as the present road from St. Alban's to Luton.

JOHN EVANS.



XIII.

ON A FULL-FACED COIN OF CONSTANTIUS I.

Ever since the discovery of a full-faced third-brass coin of Carausius at Wroxeter, which was communicated to this Society some twelve years ago[1] by Mr. C. Roach Smith and Mr. J. B. Bergne, the coins of that period (the end of the third century) bearing similar representations of the emperors in whose name they were struck, have attracted much attention from English Numismatists.

Such coins are indeed extremely rare, and usually occur in gold alone. Only seven are cited by Mr. Madden in his paper on unpublished Roman coins, printed in the *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. ii. p. 45, but some others exist. These appear to commence with Postumus, A.D. 258—267, of whom two coins are known—one with the bust three-quarter-faced, and the other full-faced (Cohen, 67 and 133)—the latter of which has the head of the same emperor to the left on the other side. Of Tetricus,

[1] *Num. Chron.*, vol. xiv. p. 150.

A.D. 269—273, a single gold coin of the small size is known with his bust three-quarter-faced (Cohen, 38). This coin is in the collection of E. Wigan, Esq. Next comes the third-brass coin of Carausius, A.D. 287—293, already mentioned (Cohen, 225), and then some coins of Maxentius, A.D. 306—312—one in gold, engraved in the *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. ii. pl. i. 6 (Cohen, 16), and others, both in gold and silver, engraved by Cohen (No. 20). Following these we find some gold coins of Licinius, A.D. 307—323 (Cohen, 18; *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. ii. pl. i. 5), and of his son, Licinius II., A.D. 317—326 (Cohen, 4), together with two of Constantine the Great, A.D. 293—337, one a medallion three-quarter-faced (Cohen, 27), and the other in gold, of the ordinary size, and full-faced (Cohen, 143). Under the family of Constantine the full-faced coins become rather more abundant, and, subsequently, extremely common.

It will thus be seen that, from the time of Postumus to that of Constantine, the full-faced coins are all in gold, except that of Maxentius in silver, and that of Carausius in third-brass. There is, however, another exception, to which I now wish to call your attention. In Cohen's "Médailles Impériales," vol. v. p. 583 (No. 328), is an account of a small brass coin of Constantius Chlorus, with the reverse, SALUS AUG., and with a full-faced obverse. The type, however, had never been seen by M. Cohen, who cites it from the Musée Tiepolo, and puts a note of interrogation as to its being of small module. During a late hurried examination of the collection of coins in the Bodleian Library, I was fortunate enough to meet with another specimen of this type, for impressions of which I am indebted to the Librarian, the Rev. H. O. Coxe. A woodcut of it is prefixed to this paper,

and it will be found in all respects to correspond with that described by Cohen, with the exception of reading AVGG. instead of AVG. on the reverse. The types are as follows:—

Obv.—CONSTANTIVS NOB. C. Laureate full-faced bust, draped at the shoulders.

Rev.—SALVS AVGG. Salus seated, to the left; in her right hand a patera, from which she feeds a serpent coiled round a cippus.

Æ. Size 4¼.

The coin is of rather smaller size than the ordinary third-brass coins of Constantius, and is considerably less than the full-faced coin of Carausius, which is nearly Size 7 of Mionnet's scale. It is, unfortunately, not very well preserved; but the fabric is good, though not in that high and exaggerated relief which is found on some of the coins (more especially of gold and silver) of that period. The bust is remarkable as bearing a laurel wreath, with what appears to be a jewel of some kind at the junction of the two branches above the forehead, as all the other full-faced coins, previous to the time of Constantine, have the head bare, with the exception of one coin of Postumus, on which it is radiated. The figure of Salus on the reverse of this coin is gracefully drawn, and has much of the style of art of an earlier period. It is a curious circumstance, that on all the coins of the period, with the exception of a single coin of Carausius in the Hunter Collection ("Mon. Hist. Brit.," pl. xiii. 5), Salus is always represented standing, and never seated, as on this coin, which is, moreover, the only coin of Constantius with the legend SALVS AVGG. It is not a little remarkable that the full-faced Carausius has also the same type of Salus (though standing, and not sitting) on

the reverse, but probably this is only fortuitous. Looking, however, at the fact that Britain was included in that portion of the Roman empire which fell to the lot of Constantius (who, indeed, re-annexed it to the empire by the defeat of Allectus), and that it was in this country that he died, I should be glad to find any grounds for claiming this full-faced coin as of British fabric, as that of Carausius undoubtedly is. But I must confess that there is no evidence on which to form such a supposition, beyond the circumstance that one out of the two specimens of whose existence there is any record, is preserved in an English collection.

JOHN EVANS.

XIV.

ON A MEDAL OF ST. BENEDICT,

BY THE ABBÉ COCHET, OF DIEPPE,
WITH SOME REMARKS BY JOHN EVANS.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, May 15, 1862.]

I HAVE been favoured by the Abbé Cochet, of Dieppe, with the following notice of a religious medalet, which he thought might possibly be occasionally found in England, and which he has lately discovered in the Abbey of St. Woudrille, in Normandy, in the grave of one of the Benedictine monks of that foundation.

Note sur la Croix ou Médaille de St. Benôit.

Cette croix, ou médaille mystérieuse, est également connue sous le nom de Croix ou Médaille de S. Soiliers ("Magasin Pittoresque de 1841," t. ix. pp. 92, 93). Son origine est assez ancienne, cependant elle a été surtout en faveur au XVIIème siècle. A cette époque elle subit un renouvellement ou une transformation. Cette pratique de dévotion parait avoir eu son berceau dans la Bavière.

Du reste, nous ne tarderons pas à connaître complètement son histoire, car nous savons que le savant Abbé de Solesmes, Dom Guéranger, prépare sur elle une notice de 100 à 200 pages, qui est actuellement sous presse. Elle sera intitulé "Essai sur l'Origine, la Signification, et les Privilèges de la Médaille ou Croix de St. Benôit." En attendant cette publication, permettez-moi de vous donner en deux mots l'interprétation de la croix médaille de St. Woudrille, qu'on m'assure être plutôt

l'œuvre de la congrégation de St. Sonnes que de celle de St. Maur.

Du côté de la croix, les quatre lettres C.S.P.B., placés dans les angles, signifient "Crux Sancti Patris Benedicti;" dans le champ même de la croix les lettres qui vont de haut en bas, C.S.S.M.L., signifient "Crux Sancti Sit Mihi Lux;" les cinq lettres du croisillon, au contraire, N.D.S.M.D., veulent dire "Non Dæmon Sit Mihi Dux;" enfin, au verso de la croix on voit le monogramme du nom de Jésus, I H S, et au dessous les trois clous de la Passion; autour sont les lettres V. R. S. N. S. M. V. S. M. Q. L. I. V. B., ce que l'on traduit par ces quatre vers léonins:—

Vade Retro Satana
Non Suadeas Mihi Vana
Sunt Mala Quæ Libas
Ipse Venena Bibas.

Comme on peut à la rigueur trouver de pareilles médailles en Angleterre, peut-être jugerez-vous utile de faire part de celle-ci à vos lecteurs.

L'Abbé Cochet.

Dieppe, le 10 Avril, 1862.

This note is accompanied by a woodcut of the medal, which appears to be of the seventeenth century, and was found attached to a wooden rosary. It is of copper, with a projecting eye for suspension, and about three quarters of an inch in diameter.

I find two other varieties of the medal engraved by Picart in the plates numbered xix. and xxviii. of the fourth volume of the abridged edition of the "Cérémonies et Coutumes Réligieuses de Tous les Peuples du Monde" (1789), but they are not accompanied by any elucidation in the text.

There is also in my own collection another specimen belonging to the same class of medals, but differing from that described by the Abbé Cochet and those engraved by Picart in several particulars. It is of brass, an inch in diameter, and has had an eye for suspension, which, how-

ever, has been broken off, and a hole drilled through instead. From the style of work, it is of later date than the other, and probably belongs to the first half of the last century. On the obverse is the figure of St. Benedict, holding in his right hand a small cross with pointed ends, and in his left a book (?). At his feet, to his right, are a mitre and crosier; to his left, a raven, with a loaf in its mouth. The legend is CRVX S. P. BENEDIC. On the reverse is a circular boss, with a cross *patée* upon it. In the angles C. S. P. B.; and on the cross

C
S
N D S M D
M
L

above, I H S; and around V. R. S. N. S. M. V. S. M. Q. L. I. V. B. We have, therefore, on this variety the whole of the enigmatical inscriptions collected together on one side of the medal, and certainly, without some such clue as that afforded by the Abbé Cochet, the meaning of this confused assemblage of initials would be shrouded in impenetrable mystery. In the case of coins there is usually something to guide us, and even the M. B. F. ET. H. REX. F.D. B. ET. L. D. S. R. I. A. T. ET. E. of the shillings of the Georges might yield its meaning to an unassisted but patient inquirer, as nebulæ which have refused to be resolved by telescopes of ordinary power, have yet succumbed to that of Lord Rosse. But with religious medals of this kind the case is different, and a sentence represented only by the initials of its constituent words, bids fair to become in time utterly unintelligible. The Lemlein Medal, the inscription on which has caused so much discussion, but which appears

at last to have had its mysteries unravelled by Dr. Loewe (*Num. Chron.*, xix. p. 237), may be cited as an instance of the extreme difficulty of such cases, but many more such will occur to the minds of my readers. There has, indeed, always been attached a great value to all such outward signs as those, which while presenting either a mysterious or a simple appearance to the uninitiated, conveyed at the same time a meaning of deep import to the initiated. The ΙΧΘΥΣ, or fish, of the early Christians is a good instance of this species of symbolism, in which the mere representation of a fish brought home to the minds of the initiated the name and titles of the Author of their faith, "Ἰησοῦς Χρίστος, Θεοῦ Ὑίος Σῶτηρ." There was among the Jews a great tendency to these anagrammatical forms; and, as aids to memory, these quintessential extracts of sentences are still occasionally used. Some of us probably may remember the Hebrew servile letters by *Moseh, Ethan, ve Caleb,* as our fathers remembered the seven planets of their days by the formula of Simsum and the Moon — "Post SIM SVM sequitur, vltima Luna subest." In the Cabal of the days of Charles II. were recognised the initials of Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley, and Lauderdale, though the word itself had been in use some time before the days of the notorious cabinet of 1671. In these later times there have been frequent instances in books where the name of the author, or some point in connection with the history of the book, has been preserved by the initials of the chapters, or of the first lines or words, being so arranged that they can be read as an anagram. Not to mention Mr. E. H. Barker, O.T.N., the letters after whose name were found to mean "of Thetford, Norfolk," nor the more modern instance of the country mayor who conferred upon himself the

honorary degree of LL.D., as "Late Linen Draper." I may cite from Disraeli[1] a most curious instance of this kind—that of the first Protestant Bible, at the end of which some verses are annexed, commencing as follows:—

> "Lecteur, entends si vérité adresse;
> Viens donc ouyr instament sa promesse,
> Et vif parler," &c.

The first letters of every word of those ten verses form a perfect distich, containing information important to those to whom the Olivetan Bible was addressed, but which must have been concealed from all uninitiated readers. It is as follows:—

> "Les Vaudois, peuple évangélique,
> Ont mis ce thrésor en publique."

I have no doubt that the French Protestants had as much satisfaction in possessing the secret of these mysterious verses as their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects had in mastering the hidden meanings of these initials on the cross of St. Benedict.

JOHN EVANS.

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1 "Cur. of Lit.," 12th ed., p. 430.

XIV.

KENTISH TOKENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. (*Continued.*)

CANTERBURY.

Plate K.

No. 25 is the farthing of the same Thomas Mayne, having on the reverse the letters T. M. M. and the date 1654, ten years earlier than that of his halfpenny, on which the *still* is of a different form from the one here represented, in action, with flames issuing from the furnace.

No. 26 has on the obverse "Thomas Ockman;" in the field, *a coat of arms,* over which are the letters T. O.; on the reverse, "in Canterbury his halfpeny."

No. 27 is the farthing of the same person as the last, Thomas Ockman, and is similar in device to his halfpenny.

The arms appear to be those of Okeham of Upminster, in Essex—Gules, a fess between three crescents, argent—or of Okeham or Okham of Ockham, in Surrey. It has not been proved whether Thomas Ockman belonged to either of the above families, or assumed their arms; it is, however, certain that he was a person of some note in Canterbury, of which city he was mayor in 1658, and again in 1665.

No. 28.—"Joseph Sherwood, in Canterbury, grocer,

I. A. S." The device on this farthing was probably the sign of Joseph Sherwood's shop—a *woolpack*, or a bag of some favourite article of trade. Coffee was introduced to this country a few years before the commencement of the period of these tokens. In the year 1657, James Farr, barber, residing at the "*Rainbow*," in Fleet Street, London, was presented by the inquest of St. Dunstan's in the West, for making and selling a "sort of liquor called 'coffee'," which was described as *a great nuisance and prejudice to the neighbourhood*. Of tea, Pepys wrote:—"1660, Septr. 25. I did send for a cup of *tee* (a China drink), of which I never had drank before." 1671, in "an Act for granting a subsidy to his Majesty for the supply of his extraordinary occasions," every gallon of chocolate, sherbert, and infusion of tea was taxed eightpence, and every gallon of coffee made and sold, twopence.

No. 29.—The heraldic device, *a lion rampant passant*, on the token issued by John Simpson, in Canterbury, 1653, is believed to refer to a *Lion* tavern in Canterbury; but which—the red, white, golden, or black—is not easy to ascertain.

In "1406 the bailiffs purchase the *Lion* in St. Mary Bredman's, and in 1408 make several considerable alterations therein, and in the Moothall adjoining."

There was a *Red Lion* in Westgate, or St. Peter's parish, in Canterbury, city property. Gostling conjectures that the "fair Hall," so named by Somner, the late refectory of the monks in St. Augustine's Monastery, was pulled down to furnish materials for the *Red Lion* inn, in High-street, which belonged to the then owner of the monastery; for the wainscoting of the great parlour was said to have been brought from the hall of St. Augustine's; and continues, "it probably was so, having been painted

with pieces of Scripture History, as hanging up in frames; but some years ago an attempt to clean and recover one of these pictures having failed, the whole was battened, to resemble pannel work, and painted over of one colour."

There is still a *White Lion*, an old sign, in St. George's Street.

John Simpson was Mayor of Canterbury in 1667.

No. 30 is without a date, and has the *Grocers' Arms*, and "Richard Smith in Canterbury R. E. S."

No. 31.—Sibb Smith left no sign; the initials of his name occupy that place; and the legend on his farthing, without a date, informs that it was payable "neer Westgate Canterb."

Westgate, with embattlements, portcullis, and machicolations standing between two massive, lofty, and spacious round towers—a fine and perfect specimen of mediæval military architecture, at the foot of a bridge over the western branch of the Stour, in front of a very long and wide street—was, says Somner, "re-edified in King Richard I.'s days, by Archbishop Sudbury," who was a great benefactor to the city of Canterbury.

Gostling writes:—

"This gate is now the city prison, both for debtors and criminals, with a large and high-pitched room over the gateway, and others in the towers. The way up to them is through a grated cage on the gate, level with the street, where the prisoners who are not more closely confined may discourse with passengers, receive their alms, and warn them, by their distress, to manage their liberty and property to the best advantage, as well to thank God for whatever share of those blessings he has bestowed upon them."

A note to his third edition tells us, "This *comfort* (!) the poor prisoners are now deprived of, the cage having been taken down in 1775."

The municipal records relate that in "1449 a certain hermit named Bluberd (Bluebeard), who headed an insurrection, was taken by the mayor and citizens of Canterbury, and sent to the king at Westminster, and there adjudged to be hanged and decapitated; and that his head was placed over the Westgate of this city." Also from the same records—"1521. Pay 1*s.* for a riband of silk to bind the keys of Westgate when delivered to the emperor."

No. 32.—"Will Terrey at the Globe in Canterbury W. E. I." The sign, *a globe*, is neatly and correctly given, with the great circles, the equator, ecliptic, and meridians.

No. 33.—"E. A. W. at the 3 kings in Canterbery." The site of this tavern is not known in Canterbury. It is supposed, from its sign, to have been one of the "great inns," before alluded to, "for receiving the swarms of pilgrims" who visited the shrine of St. Thomas-à-Becket.

The device, commonly named *the three kings of Cologne*, owes its origin to the "wise men from the east," who went to Bethlehem to worship the infant Saviour.

A shrine in the cathedral of Cologne is shown as containing their remains; and there still exist traces of a tradition of the sanctity which was formerly attached to their names. There is good evidence that it was participated in by the inhabitants of many places in this country. It was formerly far from an uncommon sign. Localities in London still go by the name; and a few years since a curious relic, in the form of a pix of lead, was found in the bed of the Thames, on which were the figures of the three kings, with their names, Caspar, Melchior, and Balthazar, surrounding them, and in a separate compartment the image of the Virgin and Child.

No. 34.—"Richard White, barber," at the sign of the *Comb*, "in Canterbury 1656. R. A. W."

The following, relative to the vocation of Richard White, is from an ordinance of the barbers and surgeons in the city of Canterbury, who were reincorporated A.D. 1544.

"Also we ordēn, that no man^r of forener, whatsoēr he be, from hensforth, shall come into the seyd citie, w^t any pott, basen, knyf, or shavyng cloth, or any other thyng belongyng to the seyd crafte and mystery, to th'entent to shave or poll any man, or otherwyse to trym any berd, except he be free of the seyd crafte and mystery in the seyd cytie; uppon payne to forfyt, for ev'y tyme doyng the contr'y, iijs. iiij*d*. Also we ordēn, that yf any p'sone or p'sones, whatsoēr he or they be, shall from hensforth washe or shave any berd, or polle any hed, or otherwyse trym any berd on the Sonday; except at fower Sondayes, in the tyme of harvest, whiche fower Sondayes shall be appoynted by the master and wardens of the seyd crafte and mystery of barbers and surgeons; and also except it be at tymes of necessete, for sum grete man, or for maister maier, or any of his brethren; uppon payne to forfyt, for ev'y default, iijs. iiij*d*. Also we ordēn, that no p'sone or p'sones of the seyd crafte and mystery, shall take no less for the washyng of a hed, and shavyng of a berd than j*d*. ōb., that is to say, for the washyng of ev'y hed j*d*., and for the shavyng of ev'ry berd ōb.; uppon payne of forfettor, for ev'y tyme doyng the contr'y, xij*d*. Also we ordēn, that no p'sone or p'sones, of the seyd crafte and mystery, shall not take no less for polling of a hed than j*d*.; uppon payne of forfettor, for ev'y tyme doing the contr'y, vij*d*.; and shall not poll any hed, and trym a berd, under the price of ij*d*. And that, if it shall fortune, any of the seyd crafte and mystery to shave any man by the quarter, that then, if he be a tempāll man, he shall pay for the shavyng, by ev'y quart^r, vj*d*., and no lesse; and, if he be a spūall, then to pay viij*d*. by the quart^r, or else the seyd man to pay for ev'y shavyng, j*d*.

In a more ancient ordinance of the Canterbury chamber, 13 Henry VII., A.D. 1498, a regulation ordains that no one belonging to the said craft of physicians, surgeons, and barbers shall *not* shave *no* man on a Sunday, upon pain of forfeiting 6*s*. 8*d*. Until the reign of Henry II., the

monks of St. Augustine's Monastery used to shave one another, though sometimes very roughly; for Abbot Roger then ordained, with consent of the body, that to prevent the hurts and dangers often owing to the clumsy and ignorant in that business, secular or lay barbers should have a room near the bath-room for shaving upon occasion, when three collects were to be said in memory of this benefaction, and for the soul of Roger the Abbot.

No. 35.—"Jarvise Willmatt in Canterbury 1664 his halfpeny"—*a horse*, saddled and bridled.

The issuer was probably a carrier, and kept horses for the accommodation of travellers.

Long before the period of our token, and for many years after, it was a common thing to carry merchandise, and to take long journeys on horseback. We learn from Shakspere's "Henry IV.," that in the middle of the sixteenth century people used to travel on horseback with carriers, who conveyed goods on pack-horses, the packages being secured across their backs. In Act ii., Scene 1, we find two carriers in the inn yards at Rochester, the then route from Canterbury to London; one has "a gammon of bacon, and two razes of ginger, to be delivered as far as Charing Cross," and the turkeys in the pannier of the other are quite starved. That persons travelled in companies is proved by one of the carriers saying, "Come, neighbour Mugs, we'll call up the gentlemen; they will along with company, for they have great charge;" and that they were travelling on horseback is certain by *Gadshill* bidding the ostler bring his gelding out of the stable, and one of the travellers saying, "The boy shall lead our horses down the hill: we'll walk afoot awhile, and ease our legs."

Canterbury records, 1476. "Six men are paid xij*s.* for themselves, their horses, and expenses, riding from hence to

Rochester, with the men coming from the French king, *cum reddit* Edw. IV., for safe custody."

1512.—"The town-clerk is paid iij*s.* viij*d.* for riding to London to the Lord Admiral for gunpowder for the city."

In a manuscript diary, from 1732-55, written by T. Miller, a master of the Free School, New Romney, Kent, notices frequently occur of this mode of travelling, and of the use of the pillion, which was occasionally seen in Kent at the commencement of the present century. It is now quite obsolete, but its adjustment to the saddle, and use, are shown in the Horse Armoury of the Tower of London.

"1734, June 22nd. I carry'd my wife (being Satt'day) on Mr. Wellden's horse to Wye, and we came home again on tuesday y^e^ 25th, by Alderlington[1] chery garden."

"1736, Dec^r^. 1. Mr. E. Sanders carried his wife up to Mr. Mapp, at London."

"1733, Oct. 5th. I carryed my wife up to see John Culverhouse at Lymn, and we had a dance, and came home next day on Mr. Wellden's horse."

If another extract may be allowed, it will be shown that the poor horse's back sometimes accommodated three persons.

"1733, June 23rd. I carry'd my wife and Polly to Wye, and fetch'd y^m^ again, July y^e^ 1st, 1733."

No. 36.—"Thomas Best, Cooper in Canterburye, 1650" —the earliest date on the Canterbury tokens. In the field on the obverse *three tuns;* on the reverse, the letters T. M. B.

Three tuns are the charges in the arms of the Vintners Company; as *cooper* is added to the issuer's superlative

[1] Aldington.

name, it follows he was the "Best Cooper in Canterburye," although he has not left the best orthography of the place of his fame.

Plate L.

No. 37 affords a curious coincidence in the name and sign —"*Tho. Bullock* at the *Bull Head* in Canterbury T. B."

The initials tell that the issuer was a bachelor. It is supposed he did not continue in this state, for a Thomas Bullock, possibly his son, was mayor of Canterbury in 1724.

The site of the "*Bull Head*" is not known in Canterbury.

No. 38, a tallow chandler's halfpenny, has "Edward Fray in Canterbury 1667. His half peny E. S. F." —*The Tallow Chandlers' Arms.*

No. 39.—The farthing of "M. S. K. at the *Ship;*" device, a *ship* under sail, with flags flying at the mast-heads, "in Canterbury 1653."

There is still in Canterbury an inn called the Ship, at the bottom of St. Martin's Hill. The age of the sign is not known, but the house, or rather, as there are no marks of antiquity about the present building, a former house on its site, belonged to the city of Canterbury more than five hundred years ago. A lease of the same for five hundred years expired about ten years since, and was immediately renewed, in accordance with a clause which stipulated *it should be once again renewed* for the same term, at the *same rent*, namely, *fourpence* a year! There is also a Ship in Ivy Lane, St. Paul's, and a third in Burgate. The Ship in Ivy Lane was part of the property once belonging to the suppressed monastery of St. Augustine, and was afterwards held by the city.

The foregoing are descriptions of the whole of the present

known number of Canterbury tokens; of these tokens, thirty-three were from the collection of the late Mr. Rolfe. Nos. 25, 34, 36, 37, and 39, were kindly lent to be engraved, by Mr. Boyne, and No. 27 was copied from the collection in the British Museum.

The remaining tokens on this plate are of the adjoining parishes Chilham, Godmersham, and Wye.

No. 40.—"John Coleman 1664," *a coat of arms*, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis. "In Chillom in Kent, his half peny."

The name of the issuer is common among the present inhabitants of Chilham.

Chilham, admired for its beautiful and picturesque scenery, its hills crowned with foliage, its richly stocked and highly cultivated valleys, is about six miles from Canterbury, and nine from Ashford. In Domesday it is called Cilleham; in Saxon, Cyleham; and by some authors Julham, or Juliham, the station of Julius, from the supposition that Cæsar encamped here in his second expedition to this country; also, that it was here the tribune Quintus Laberius Durus was slain by the Britons in the battle that occurred on the return of Cæsar from the inspection of his shattered fleet. A mound or barrow of earth called *Julliberries grave*, a supposed corruption of Jul. Laber. or Julii Laberius, is said to have taken its name from him.

Coins, and various antiquities which have been found, afford a more substantial proof than that of conjecture that this neighbourhood has been the scene of Roman operations.

When Sir Dudley Digges pulled down the old mansion of Chilham, and dug deeper foundations for the present magnificent edifice, the basis of a much more ancient

building was discovered, and fragments of Roman pottery were found.

The present ivy-mantled keep, or castle, has no traces of Roman antiquity visible in or about it.

No. 41.—"James Odden 1659 *the Grocers' Arms* in Chillom in Kent I. O."

No. 42.—A halfpenny of the same person as the last, with a similar device; and although issued five years after the farthing, it has the same vicious spelling of the place.

No. 43 has also the *Grocers' Arms*, and William Plumer, of Chilham, in Kent. Of the initials in the reverse, the letter W. is placed higher in the field than the letter P.

No. 44.—"Robert Oakley of Godmasham in Kent, his half peny *Grocers' Arms*."

Godmersham, in Domesday *Gomersham*, is a small village in the valley of the Stour, between Chilham and Wye. The most remarkable feature of this pleasant village is its beautiful park of about five hundred acres, well stocked with deer.

No. 45.—"M. A. Marie Allen in Wye 1666 her half peny."

In the "Villare Cantianum" of Philpot, published in 1659, it is stated that Wye derived its name from an old British word *Wy*, analogous to the Latin *Vaga*, "wandering"—being given to many places in respect of some stream or brook. Lambarde says that the word signified an egg in the ancient language of Britain. In Domesday and old records it has been variously written, Gwy, Wy, Wi, Wie, Wye. The town is situated on the east bank of the fertile vale of the Stour, eleven miles from Canterbury. Harris, in his History of Kent, 1719, writes:—"The town of Wye stands between the greater Stour, and the high hill called Wye Down, which Wye Down is

part of a ridge of hills beginning at Chartham, and continued to the sea between Folkstone and Hythe; and they afford a most lovely prospect all the way as you ride over them. From the top of this hill, as well as from the opposite one in Eastwell Park, may both the seas be plainly seen,—viz. that at the buoy of the Nore, at the joint mouth of the Thames and Medway, towards the north; and the other, the south, over Romney Marsh, towards the coast of France."

No. 46.—"Thomas Allen at the Sarasans Head in Wie T. R. A."

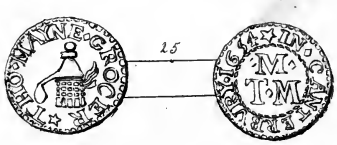
The name on the last two tokens frequently occurs among the present inhabitants of Wye and its neighbourhood.

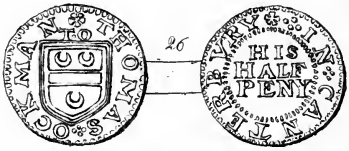
The Saracen's Head is not to be met with in Wye; the King's Head is now the principal inn.

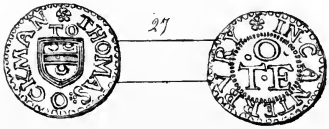
No. 47.—John Coulter has also his representatives in the neighbourhood, in which his farthing was issued in 1652, having for its device the Grocers' Arms. The name *Coulter* occurs in an inscription on Wye Bridge. "This bridge was built att ye only charge of this county of Kent, in ye yeare 1638, and repaired at the only charge of ye sd covnty in ye yeare 1684. John Marshe, gent, Richard Simmonds, gent, Henry *Coulter*, and John Kennett, being surveyors, and expenditors, John Bigge, junior, Alexander Butcher, Caleb Bigge, and James Taster, workmen."

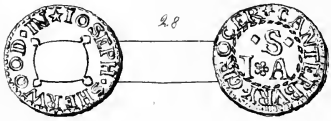
No. 48.—"Thomas Dan, weaver," at the sign of the *Coiled Snake* "in Wye 1652 T. M. D."

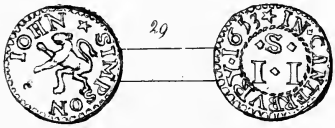
An old inhabitant of Wye recollects, many years since, a family in that town who were believed to have been descendants of Thomas Dan, a weaver of the products of the industry of those young women who had acquired the

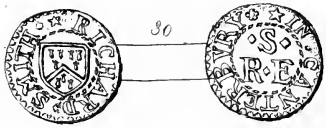


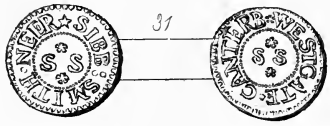


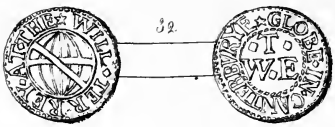


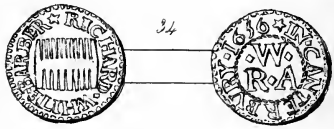


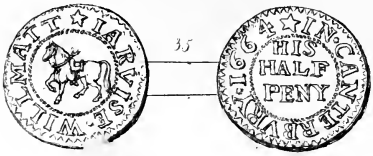


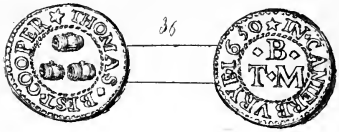






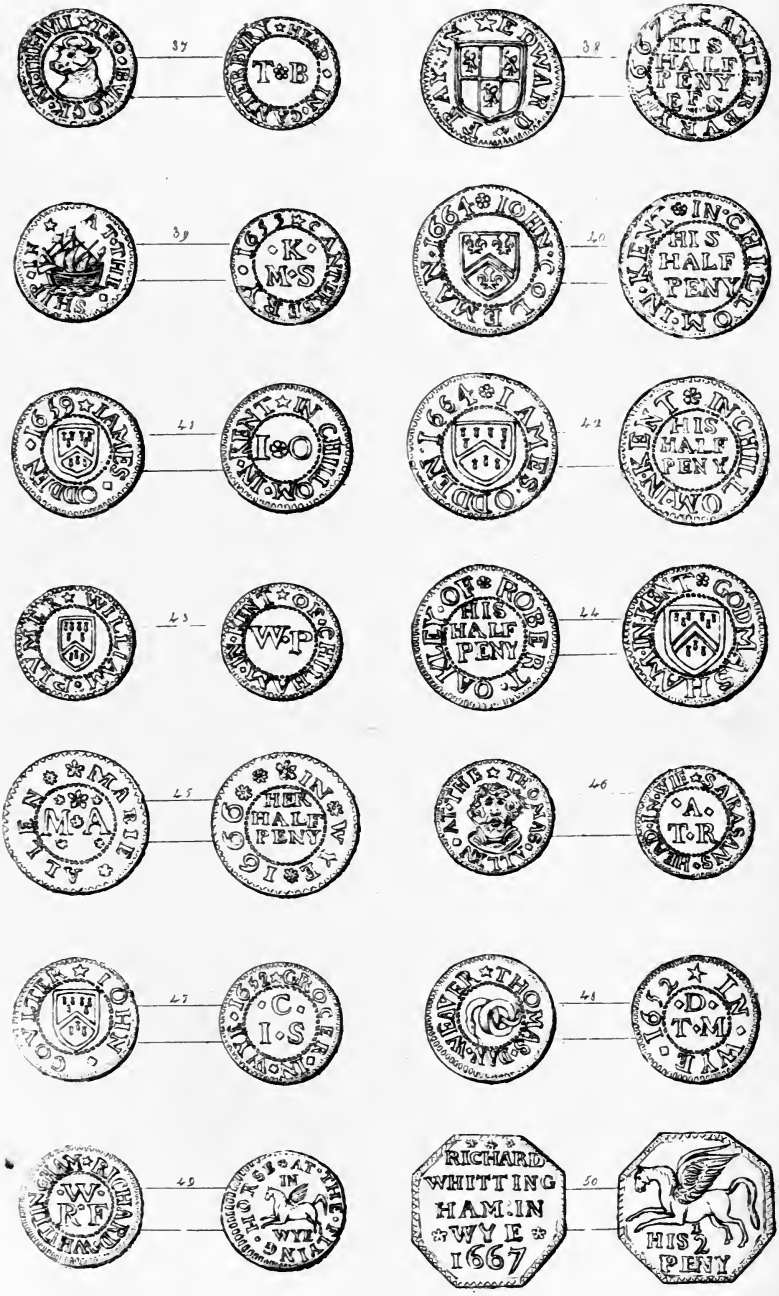






H. W. Rolfe

CANTERBURY TOKENS.



HW Rolfe

CANTERBURY, *Chilham, Godmersham and Wye* TOKENS.

name of *spinsters,* from having spun enough thread or yarn to enable a weaver to make the requisite linen for a prospective household.

The snake is not here regarded as a symbol of hidden danger, "*anguis in herba;*" its coil forms the weaver's *eight knot,* which, like another knot, when properly tied, cannot be loosened.

No. 49.—"Richard Whittingham at the Flying Horse in Wye," *a winged horse,* R. F. W.

No. 50.—The octangular halfpenny of the same issuer, "Richard Whittingham in Wye 1667," in five lines; on the reverse a large winged horse, and in the exergue, "his ½ peny."

This inn is still in Wye. It was new fronted a few years since; the interior was not then altered, and is believed now to be much the same as when Richard Whittingham was host of the Flying Horse, on the green, the oldest, and formerly the principal inn of the interesting old town of Wye.

H. W. Rolfe.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTICE OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

In No. 1 (January and February) of the *Revue Numismatique* for 1863 there are the following articles:—

1. "Notice on a coin of Amphipolis, in Macedonia," by M. Pr. Dupré.

On the obverse of this coin, which bears the usual head of Apollo, and which is in the collection of M. Dupré, there is a large crab fastening itself to the neck of the god, just under the right ear. From its size, and the conspicuous place it occupies, it cannot be a moneyer's mark, but must certainly allude to some particular mythological event connected with Apollo. M. Dupré calls attention to the coin of Phæstus, in Crete, on which Hercules is represented fighting the hydra, whilst a crab is attacking him and biting his feet; this coin being an exact representation of the legend recorded by Panyasis in his "Heracleia." The crab on this coin is an enemy of Hercules, but also associated with Apollo, by whom he is employed to annoy Hercules in one of his labours. The crab on the coin of Amphipolis is thus explained. It occurs on many other coins.

2. "Letter to the Directors of the *Revue Numismatique* (Roman coins, Byzantine weights, and Byzantine coins)," from M. J. Sabatier.

Among the Roman coins here published we are surprised to find a *solidus* of Constantine the Great, described from the cabinet of M. Hoffmann, which was offered to the British Museum some time ago, and which was kept at the time for the National Collection. We do not think it quite right that impressions of coins which are brought to England for sale should be given away for publishing and engraving—that then the coin should be sold, and afterwards published and engraved as from the cabinet of the seller.

3. "On a gold Merovingian *tremissis*, struck at Charroux, department of *La Vienne*," by M. Max. Deloche.

4. "Dissertation on the coins struck at Lucca, under the Emperors of Germany and the Kings of Italy, in the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth centuries," by M. D. Massagli.

5. "On a *gros* of the Bishop of Lausanne (Bartholomæus, Administrator)," by M. Feuardent.

In the *Bulletin Bibliographique* there is an excellent article by M. Huche, on "Monuments des anciens Idiomes Gaulois," by M. Monin.

The *Chronique* contains a few notes on coins, by M. le Baron de Witte and M. A. de Longpérier.

In No. 2 (March and April) of the *Revue Numismatique* for 1863, there are the following articles:—

1. Letter to M. A. de Longpérier from M. Ferd. Bompois, "On two inedited Greek coins."

The first of these coins is a small copper one, bearing on the reverse the letters KEP. A similar coin is described by Sestini, with the letters XEP., and also by Mionnet with KEP. It has been attributed by some to *Cerasus*, and by other to *Crithote* of the Chersonese. M. Bompois, however, considers both these attributions as unlikely, and does not hesitate to affirm that the coin is of Macedonian fabric. In Macedonia there are two places that will answer to the initial letters—*Cermorum* of Pliny, a place between *Posidium* and *Amphipolis;* and *Cerdylium*, also situated near *Amphipolis*. The first place is only named by Pliny, and seems apparently only to have been a village, while *Cerdylium* is mentioned, in connection with historical facts, by Thucydides, and M. Bompois sees no reason why this town should not have struck money in the same manner as the other small towns round about. The second coin illustrates an alliance between *Pharcadon* and *Crannon*.

2. "On some coins with Aramæan legends," by M. A. Judas.

3. "On a *tremissis* of Grenoble," by M. Gustave Vallier.

4. "On a *denier* of Charlemagne bearing the legend FLORENT," by M. Fr. Pellegrino Torrini.

5. "Remarks on the coins struck at Melle," by M. Rondier (de Melle).

6. "L'Hommage de l'Obole d'Or à Moissac," by M. A. de Longpérier.

In the *Bulletin Bibliographique* is a notice of a second volume of M. Streber's *Regenbogen-Schüsselchen* (the ancient gold coinage of Southern Germany), by M. A. de Longpérier.

In the *Chronique* there are a few words from M. de Witte relative to the coin of Apamæa, in Bithynia, bearing the busts and names of Julia, Drusilla, and Agrippina, the three sisters of Caligula, and which is in the British Museum. M. Cavedoni has thrown some doubts on its authenticity, but M. de Witte has seen a second example, *parfaitement authentique*, in the cabinet of MM. Rollin and Feuardent. I may add that the coin in the British Museum, though it has been badly used, is perfectly genuine.—F. W. M.

There is also a notice by M. l'Abbé Cochet, on a find of gold coins of the 16th century, at *Houdetot* (*Seine-Inférieure*), in 1862.

In the *première livraison* (4ème Série, tome i.) of the *Revue de la Numismatique Belge* for 1863, there are the following articles:—

1. "Notice on the jettons of Artois," by M. L. Deschamps de Pas.

2. "Inedited coin of Gillei-Franquemont," by M. Morel-Fatio.

3. "Coins of the Tae-Pings," by M. P. O. Vander Chijs.

4. "Catalogue of the coins of the principality and bishopric of Liège" (3rd article), by M. A. Perreau.

5. "Documents pour servir à l'histoire des monnaies," by M. de la Fons-Mélicocq.

In the *Mélanges* are notices of various publications.

In the *deuxième livraison* of the *Revue de la Numismatique Belge* for 1863, there are the following articles:—

1. Letter from M. Sabatier to M. Chalon, "On some inedited autonomous and imperial Greek coins." An important paper, illustrated by four plates.

2. "On some inedited coins of Tournai," by M. le Comte de Nedouchet.

3. "Catalogue of coins of the principality and bishopric of Liége," (4th article), by M. Perreau.

4. "Documents pour servir à l'histoire des monnaies," by M. de la Fons-Mélicocq.

There is a letter from M. le Comte de Robiano to M. Chalon on some mediæval coins.

In the *Mélanges* are notices of different numismatic publications.

The second part of Vol. I. of the *Berliner Blätter für Münz, Siegel und Wappenkunde* has now made its appearance. It is illustrated by three plates, and contains the following articles:—

13. "Notice of the collection of coins of Prince von Waldeck, at Arolsen." This collection consists of about 8,000 ancient coins, among which there are about 1,500 Greek, and among the Roman coins about 200 are in gold. The coins selected as most remarkable by Dr. Friedlænder, comprise a number of Greek, both autonomous and imperial, and a few Roman coins. Of the latter, a third brass coin of Maximianus, with Hercules in the garden of the Hesperides on the reverse (a variety of Cohen, No. 423), and a full-faced Solidus of Licinius the Younger, may be cited. The remarkable mythological coin of Julianus II., described by Cohen, No. 133, from Tanini, is also now engraved by Dr. Friedlænder for the first time.

14. "Coins of Pomerania during the Middle Ages," by M. Dannenberg.

15. "Coins of the Kingdom of Naples in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries." Part II., by Dr. Ernst Strehlke.

16. "The First Seal of the University of Dorpat," by the Baron Bernard von Köhne.

17. "The Great Seal of the Historical Society of Brandenberg," by Vossberg.

18. Miscellanea.

This section is headed by a few words by Dr. Julius Friedlænder, relative to M. Cohen's objection to the interpretation of O B, &c. by 72. As I recently had occasion to make a few remarks upon this subject, it may not be uninteresting to the English reader to hear what one of the original proposers of this interpretation says, in reply to M. Cohen:—

"In the excellent work of M. Cohen, 'On the Roman imperial coinage,' it is said (vol. vi. p. 112), 'The initials O B on the field of the reverse of the rare coin of Valentinian I., and of another similar of Valens,[1] cannot be numerals, nor can they indicate the value 1|72 of the gold-pound, because, on the coins of the kings of Syria, Bithynia, and other Greek coins, numerals which represent *a single number* are in no case found in the *field separated*.'

"Any glance, however, at the Alexandrian coins, will show that numerals, which together form a number, very often stand separated, as, for instance, L I ‖ H — the eighteenth year of a reign—separated by some figure exactly as O B on these coins of Valentinian and Valens. This new argument against the explanation of O B by 72, accordingly falls to the ground.

"We had also produced the rare gold coins of Constantine the Great and his sons, which have LXXII. in the *field*. M. Cohen says, 'If O B had the same signification as LXXII., then would LXXII. also stand thus separated.' We might reply to this, that the way in which the numerals are placed, whether separated or together, may be immaterial, but a glance at the coins with LXXII. shows the reason why LXXII. does *not* stand separate; for, on one side of the figure stands LXXII., and on

[1] M. Cohen does *not* mention the coin of Valens in this note, and in describing it in its proper place, does *not* give the letter O as occurring in the *field*, but *only* B. (Vol. vi. p. 416, No. 46.) I believe that I was the first to call attention to this coin of Valens, which is in the British Museum, and now regret that I did not give an engraving of it (see *Num. Chron.*, N. S., vol. i. p. 177, note; vol. ii. p. 253).—F. W. M.

the other is a *star*, or *the monogram of Christ*. Moreover, they could not write the LXXII. separate—the space and symmetry would not allow it.

"Whoever considers without prejudice this combination,

☧ ‖ LXXII	O ‖ B	‖	R ‖ V	☨
SMAN	CONS	CONOB	COB	OB.XX.[1]

can certainly have no doubt that LXXII. and O B have always the same meaning.

"And for that reason the last supposition of M. Cohen, that O B, when it stands in the *field*, signifies some city yet unknown,[2] certainly requires no serious confutation."

I must add, that I perfectly coincide with the remarks of Dr. Friedlænder. F. W. M.

Among the other miscellaneous matter is a notice of the collection of coins at the British Museum, and of the division of labour in the Medal room; and also of the remarkable collection of copper coins formed by the judicious labours of our colleague Mr. Freudenthal.

19 and 20. Notices of recent Medals and Numismatic and Heraldic publications conclude the part.

The *Catalogue Périodique de Medailles et Monnaies* of M. Hoffmann, still continues to make its appearance on the 15th of each month. Apart from its value as a detailed catalogue, giving a good general notion of the present market prices of different coins in different states of preservation, the *bulletin* prefixed often contains interesting matter in the shape of original articles, correspondence, and accounts of recent sales and discoveries of coins. In the January number, for instance, is an article by M. Sabatier, "On Numismatic Palæography," which will bear attentive perusal, and a list of some newly-discovered unpublished Roman coins, among them gold coins of Vitellius (with the head of his father on the reverse), Aurelian, and Constantine the Great. In the June number, "The Natural History of the Different Varieties of the Genus Numismatist," from the pen of M. Cohen, is written with great spirit, and will assist our readers in classifying their numismatic friends should they be so inclined. We are glad to see that in

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[1] This *exergual* mark is a strong point with M. Cohen. See some observations on the same, in the *Num. Chron.*, N. S., vol. ii. p. 246, *seq.*—F. W. M.

[2] Ol Biopolis! (vol. vi. p. 443).—F. W. M.

nearly all cases where the discovery of a hoard of Gaulish coins is recorded, it is also mentioned that the greater part of them have passed into the hands of M. de Saulcy, who, as is well known, is preparing by far the most comprehensive work upon that series that has ever been attempted.

MISCELLANEA.

Find of Coins.—In March, 1858, a barrow in Whichwood Forest was examined by Mr. Moodie, which presented some features of interest to numismatic science. The barrow in question was situated at Roustage. It was about 50 feet in diameter, and 5 feet high in the centre; it was formed of small loose stones, which must have been brought a considerable distance, and laid on the natural surface of the ground, which happened not to have been disturbed; the whole was then covered with a slight covering of soil. In the barrow, at some distance apart, were found five coins, four of them Roman brass, and one British silver. The latter is a coin of Antedrigus (type of *Num. Chron.*, N.S., vol. i. pl. i., 6), unfortunately injured. The former are—

1. 2d. Brass, Augustus, barbarous, with reverse of Neptune from coins of Agrippa.
2. 2d. Brass, Nero. Reverse, Victory.
3 and 4. 2d. Brass, Vespasian. Reverse, Providentia and an altar.

The bones in this barrow appear to have been human, and to have been burnt. A. W. Franks.

Find of Coins.—During the demolition of St. Thomas's Hospital, Borough, a small lot of twenty-eight short-cross pennies of Henry were found, which fell into the hands of Mr. W. H. Johnson, coin dealer, 3, Queen Street, Cheapside. They are an interesting lot, from the fact that amongst them were two, which are unhesitatingly assigned to Henry II., of the same type as the Tealby find, and as usual most wretchedly struck. On one the name of the town, CES (Chester), is clearly distinguishable. No doubt the others must also be assigned to Henry II., though as yet we have no certain grounds to place them to him. The short-cross pennies, with the cross botoné in each quarter, have on the obverse the bust of Henry, with many curls on each side the

head, hand holding sceptre, reading HENRICVS. REX. They are all of the large size, and of very coarse workmanship. The reverses have the following towns and moneyers on them:—

Canterbury . . .	RICARD. ON. CANT.
Lincoln	LEFWINE. ON. NICO.
London	DAVI. ON. LVND.
London	PIERES. ON. LVND.
„	PIERES. M. ON. LVND.
„	RAVL. ON. LVNDE.
„	RICARD. ON. LVND.
„	WILLELM. ON. LVN.
Winchester . . .	GOCELM. ON. WINC.
„ . . .	OSBER. ON. WINC.
„ . . .	RODBERT. ON. WINC.
York	HVE. ON. EVERW.

Wm. Boyne.

6, Moore Park Villas, Fulham.

Forgeries of Scottish Coins.—I have the pleasure of laying before the Society a gold coin of Francis and Mary, which has been submitted to me for my opinion by the owner. The following is its description:—

Obv.—FRANC . ET . MARIA . D . G . REX . ET . REGINA . SCO . A . Heads of Francis and Mary face to face; above, a crown; below, the date 1558.

Rev.—POSVIMVS . DEVM . ADIVTOREM . NOSTRVM. The arms of England and Scotland, on an oval garnished shield; above, a crown.

After a very careful examination I am unable to find any arguments in favour of this coin being genuine, but the arguments I intend to offer in condemnation of it are many and strong:—

1. The quality of the gold is not contemporary.

2. There is no instance on record of any coin reading SCO . A .

3. The bodice of Mary is an exact facsimile of that of Mary I., on the shilling of Philip and Mary—the date (1558) under the busts of Francis and Mary, is not composed of figures of the period, although they are very well imitated, except the 8 being formed 8, which is not known on any English or Scotch coin, but it is found on a copper jetton of Philip and Mary struck for Lisle: from these striking circumstances

one is bound to infer that the forger of the coin not only had the shilling of Philip and Mary to work upon, but also the copper jetton of Lisle.

Reverse.

1. The legend "Posuimus Deum Adjutorem nostrum" belongs to Philip and Mary.

2. The lion rampant, for Scotland, is turned the wrong way, *i. e.*, to the observer's right instead of left.

3. Now, we have the strongest evidence possible to prove the falsity of the piece, and the ignorance of the forger: above the arms, and divided by the crown, are the numerals XII., indicating 12 pence, or a shilling. This egregious error the cunning rogue discovered before sending out the piece, and in order to conceal that, the clearest of all evidence, he has very ingeniously, either with a scratch-brush or with some other instrument, erased the XII., or at least so much of it as only to leave trifling traces behind of his blundering skill.

As a sequel to the above short notice, it may be as well to caution the coin-collecting public against the large number of well-executed forgeries in the Scotch series, both in gold and silver, which are continually being offered at high prices to the collectors far north. From reliable information the locality of the forger's *atelier* is well known. Collectors are advised to be very chary should any of the undermentioned pieces be submitted to them for sale:—

GOLD.

David II. Noble	*Lindsay pl.*	12	*n.*	1
Mary Half Lion	„ „	14	„	45
Ditto Half Rial, 1555 . . .	„ „	14	„	5

SILVER.

John Baliol Penny	„ „	4	„	80
Robert Bruce Penny . . .	„ „	4	„	87
Mary Testoon, 1562 . . .	„ „	9	„	193
Ditto Half Testoon, 1562 . .	„ „	9	„	194
David II. Farthing, MONETA REGIS .	„ *Supt.* „	18	„	9

WM. WEBSTER.

17, Russell Street, Covent Garden, April 15, 1863.

VISIT TO HARTWELL.—On Wednesday, the 29th of April, several of the members of the Council of the Numismatic Society assembled at Hartwell House, at the kind invitation of Dr. Lee, Vice-President of the Society, to examine the collection of Dr. Lee,

and also that formed by Admiral Smyth, and described by him in his work "On Roman Coins." The members of the Council who were present were W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., M.A., President of the Society; John Evans, Esq., and Fred. W. Madden, Esq., Hon. Secretaries; G. H. Virtue, Esq., Treasurer; W. Boyne, Esq., J. B. Bergne, Esq., and the Rev. Assheton Pownall, members of the Council. Several gentlemen from Aylesbury, as well as several ladies, were present in the evening, and Mr. Vaux, the President, having taken the chair, Dr. Lee read a paper "On a find of Coins which took place at Hartwell in the year 1835." The find consisted of the following coins:—

Edward VI.	Shillings . . .	16
	Sixpences . . .	8
Philip and Mary.	Shillings . . .	12
	Sixpence . . .	1
Elizabeth.	Shillings . . .	281
	Sixpences . . .	790
James I.	Shillings . . .	174
	Sixpences . . .	112
Charles I.	Shillings . . .	861
	Sixpences . . .	181
		2436

The whole value of this find would amount to between £200 and £300 of our money. Dr. Lee had kept 474 coins for his own collection, and had distributed the remainder amongst various learned bodies and private collections, including the British Museum, the Numismatic Society, &c. Mr. Bergne remarked that the most remarkable feature of this find was the completeness of the series of the coins of Elizabeth, ranging without interruption from 1559 to 1598. In this collection the sixpences of Elizabeth commence in 1559, and end in 1599, the only missing years being 1600 and 1601, the last coinage having been struck in 1602. It would almost seem as if the original collector had endeavoured to get a complete series. Many others present made remarks upon Dr. Lee's paper, and a vote of thanks having been passed to Mrs. Lee and the ladies for their attendance, and especially to Mrs. Lee and Dr. Lee for the hospitable reception the Society had received, the meeting was adjourned. During the evening several of the visitors obtained a splendid view of the moon from the telescope of the Hartwell Observatory, and Mr. Birt kindly pointed out the remarkable features presented at the moment. Most of the members of the Numismatic Society returned to town by the early train the following morning.

XVI.

ON INEDITED SILVER FARTHINGS COINED IN IRELAND.

By Aquilla Smith, M.D., M.R.I.A.

In February, 1858, the late Mr. John Donegan, of Dame Street, Dublin, submitted to my examination a large number of silver coins which he had purchased from a person, resident at Newry, in the county Down, who stated that the hoard was discovered in the north of Ireland. I made further inquiry from time to time respecting the locality where the coins were found, but without obtaining any more particular information.

Finding in the hoard many small coins of a type which I had not met with before, I examined the 1,115 coins with great care, and the result of my investigation is given in the following list:—

5 pennies of William the Lion, King of Scotland, A.D. 1165-1214.

2 full-faced halfpence of John, Lord of Ireland, A.D. 1185-1199.

1 halfpenny of the same type, with the unpublished legend CAPVƀ IOHANNIS.

10 Mascle farthings of John—

5 of the moneyer ADAM.
1 „ „ GERF. (Gefrei).
1 „ „ ROBE. (Roberd).
1 „ „ NORM. (Norman).
2 unintelligible.

289 pennies of King John. Moneyer, ROBERD ON DIVE (Dublin), in very good preservation, with a few exceptions.

1 penny. Moneyer, IOHAN ON DIVELI.

1 penny. Legend blundered.

2 halfpennies. Moneyer, ROBERD ON D.

1 farthing. Moneyer, ROBERD.

534 English pennies of Henry; short double cross on the reverse. Many of these coins were worn by circulation.

5 halves of Henry's pennies, cut to pass as halfpence.

264 small coins, from which were selected the best examples of the several types, to be described in the following pages. These coins were black and very brittle, many of them were mutilated, and there were numerous fragments besides, not enumerated, each of which was less than one half of a perfect specimen. About nine-tenths of these coins had DE DVNO on the reverse.

As there is no clue to the history of these coins, except such as may be suggested by their types and legends, the most satisfactory course to pursue is, first to describe all the coins, and then to endeavour to ascertain by whose authority, and at what period and places they were coined.

Section I.

The coins Figs. 1, 2, and 3, have on the obverse a small cross, which indicates the beginning of the legend PATRICII; and within the inner circle a cross supported on a staff with a boss, which extends to the margin of the coin, between the letters T and R on Figs. 1 and 2, and on Fig. 3 between R and I. Reverse, a small cross and the legend D' DVNO, or DE DVNO; within the inner circle a cross without a staff, and with a crescent in each quarter. These coins weigh 5·5, 6, and 5·5 grains. One coin is incuse, and shows only the obverse of this type.

Section II.

Division I.

The type of the obverse of Figs. 4, 5, and 6, is similar to the coins described in the first section, but the staff of the cross, which is without a boss, is between the letters T and R, and Fig. 6 has a point or dot before the letter P. Reverse, a small cross with the legend CRAGFEVF, and Fig. 5 has a dot at the end of the legend; within the inner circle a cross potent voided. These coins weigh 5·9, 5·8, and 6·1 grains.

Division II.

The obverse of Figs. 7, 8, and 9, is almost identical with the coins in the first section; the staff of the cross is between the letters T and R. Reverse, a small cross with the legend CRAGF, and a mark of abbreviation attached to the final letter; within the inner circle a double cross, with a lunette at the end of each arm. These coins weigh 5·3, 4·4, and 5·3 grains.

Division III.

The cross on the obverse of Figs. 10, 11, and 12, is somewhat larger than on any of the preceding coins, but the type is similar, the only difference being that the staff of the cross, with a boss, is between the letters R and I. Reverse, a small cross with the legend CRAGF, and a mark of abbreviation on the final letter; within the inner circle a double cross pommée, with a dot in the centre. These coins weigh 4·9, 5·4, and 5·6 grains.

Section III.

The coins Figs. 13, 14, 15, and 16, resemble in type those already described, but differ from them in many particulars. Besides the small cross which indicates the beginning of the legends PATRIC, and PATRICII, there is another cross at the end of the word on Figs. 15 and 16. Fig. 13 has PI instead of PA, and on Figs. 13 and 14 the Irish or Saxon ꝛ is very distinct. The cross within the inner circle is without a staff, and is much smaller than the cross on the coins in the other sections. They weigh 4·9, 6·2, 3·8, and 4·9 grains. Fig. 17 has on the obverse the Roman T instead of the Irish letter; it is broken and weighs only 3·7 grains.

Reverse, a small cross and the legend GOANDQVRCI, made up from the letters which are distinct on the four unbroken coins; within the inner circle a short double cross. The workmanship of these coins is rude in comparison with the coins in the first section.

Section IV.

The coin Fig. 18, which weighs only 2·7 grains, is in its original condition. The type of the obverse resembles the other coins. On the reverse it has within the inner circle a single cross, with an imperfect letter in each quarter, somewhat like the type of the reverse of the mascle farthings coined by John while he was Lord of Ireland.

What first impresses the mind on an inspection of the engravings of these coins, Figs. 1 to 17, is the similarity of the type on the obverse of all of them; and the

cross with the name PATRICII would not fail to suggest that the type of these coins, found in Ireland, was adopted by some person influenced by enthusiastic veneration for the patron saint of this country.

The variety in the legends on the reverses would not so readily lead the observer to a satisfactory conclusion respecting their meaning, as, previous to the discovery of these coins, no standard existed with which they could be compared, so as to determine by whose authority they were coined, or where they were minted.

In 1839 Mr. Lindsay published the following description. "A small coin bearing on one side a short double cross, and the word CRVX, and on the other a short single one and the word PATRICII, and weighing six grains, was found a few years since at Arklow, county Wicklow, together with two triangle farthings of John; it is in the cabinet of the Dean of St. Patrick's, and is engraved in Pl. 4, No. 94, of this work."—View of the Coinage of Ireland, p. 26.

This coin, which is now in the cabinet of the Royal Irish Academy, is identical with Fig. 7, but from the imperfection of the legend on the reverse, which consists of only the letters CR, no clue was given as to the place where it was minted, and in Mr. Lindsay's plate the word "uncertain" is over the engraving.

The word PATRICII, which is complete on some of these coins, being in the genitive case, it may be that the cross on a staff is symbolic of the word CRVX, a conjecture which is supported by the type of two coins of Canute VI., King of Denmark, who died in 1202, and was contemporary with our King John. These coins have on one side a short sword between the letters R and X. The sword or *Ensis* seems to be symbolic of the letter E, for the

word REX occurs across the field of another Danish coin, of Christopher I., who died in 1259.[1]

It is remarkable that the letters CR, on the coin published by Mr. Lindsay, should have given rise to the conjecture that the legend was CRVX PATRICII, which, however, is not the correct reading, as will appear hereafter.

The form of the cross on these coins is probably the same as that carried by St. Patrick, the Apostle of the Irish, but the heraldic "St. Patrick's cross," of modern times, is "a saltire gules, on a field argent," which differs only in heraldic colours from the cross of St. Andrew, "a saltire argent, on a field azure;"[2] and it is still the custom in Ireland, on the 17th of March, the anniversary of the patron saint, for children to wear a plain "Patrick's cross" made of ribbon, or coloured paper, pinned to the left sleeve of their dress.

The standard weight of the English silver penny, according to the earliest record, was 24 grains of the Tower pound, equivalent to 22½ grains Troy, by which standard the Irish coins of King John were regulated; and therefore the farthing of his time should weigh 5½ grains, which is the exact weight of some of the coins now under consideration. The total weight of the unbroken coins, Figs. 1 to 16, is 85·5 grains, which gives an average of 5·34 grains for each, and therefore it may be inferred that they are farthings.

The next thing to be considered is the place of mintage of these coins, heretofore unknown.

I do not hesitate to assert that Figs. 1, 2, and 3 were

[1] Bircherod Specimen Antiquæ Rei Monetariæ Danorum, Hafniæ, pp. 85 and 101. 4to. 1701.

[2] Boutell's Heraldry, p. 27. 8vo. 1863.

coined at Down, or Downpatrick, as it is now called, for *Dunum*, in Irish Ɗun, is the well-known Latinised name of Down, which, at the time of the invasion of Ireland by Henry II., was "the chief town in the surrounding territory."[3]

The D' with the elision of the letter E, on the reverse of Fig. 1, is remarkable—there were only two instances in a large number of coins; and the preposition DE before the name of a place is very unusual. It occurs, however, on a few of the halfpence coined at Waterford by John, while he was Lord of Ireland, *e.g.* WILLƏMVS DƏ WA.

The letters on these coins are well formed, and the workmanship is superior to that of the coins described in the other sections.

The legends on the reverses of the coins Figs. 4 to 12, are CRAGFEVF and CRAGF, the latter with a mark of abbreviation attached to the final letter, which names, I have no doubt, signify the ancient town of Carrickfergus, in the county of Antrim, a few miles north of the town of Down.

In the Calendar of the Irish Chancery Rolls, and other early records, the words Cragferg[9], Cragfgus, and Cragfergus, occur frequently, and mean Carrickfergus. The words "cṙaıʒ" and "caṙṙaıc," in Irish, have the same signification—a rock.

One or more letters are wanting on the reverse of each of the coins Figs. 13, 14, 15, and 16, but by supplying the deficiency on one with letters from the others, the legend GOANDQVRCI is obtained, which may serve to determine by whose authority they were coined, and also to fix within narrow limits the time when they were minted.

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[3] Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities, p. 143.

The letter G, which is very distinct on Figs. 16 and 17, may have been used phonetically for I or J, the sound of which letter it has in the words, Gin, Gibe, &c.; and the initial letter on Fig. 13 seems to have been I, certainly not G. This latter coin was struck from different dies, as it has PI, instead of PA, on the obverse.

The letter D with the elision of E, as it appears on Fig. 1, represents the preposition DE.

Some proper names in the Irish language which begin with C, have Q substituted for the primary letter in the Anglicised form of these words; thus "cuinn" becomes Quin, and "cuipc" is changed to Quirk.

From the preceding observations, and other reasons to be mentioned hereafter, I infer that the name on the reverse of these coins is IOAN[nes] DE CURCẏ, which occurs in many entries in the Patent and Close Rolls of John, in the Tower of London; and in the Patent Roll, 4 John, A.D. 1202, and the Close Roll, 3 Henry III., A.D. 1219, the name is written DE CURCI., in which form it also occurs in the "Chronicon Manniæ."

The 264 coins, which constituted nearly one-fourth of the entire hoard, comprised 238 of Down, 17 of Carrickfergus, and 9 of De Curcy's farthings.

The name of John De Curcy[4] is first mentioned in the Annals of the Four Masters, *s.a.* 1177, in which year he invaded the north of Ireland, and plundered and destroyed the town of Down. He gained many victories up to 1203, when he was defeated by Hugh de Lacy, the younger, in

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[4] Sir James Ware, and all Irish historians since his time, write De Courcy, but I prefer the name as it is written in the early Rolls, and especially because it is more in accordance with that on the coins.

a battle at Down; and in 1204 he was driven into Tyrone, and proceeded thence to Carrickfergus, after which there is no mention of De Curcy in these Annals.

In the Chronicon Manniæ, *s.a.* 1205, De Curcy's defeat is recorded, and the entry concludes with the words, "Ex quo tempore Johannes de Curci nunquam terram suam recuperavit;" and in the same year King John granted to Hugh de Lacy "terram de Ultonia cum pertinenciis suis habendam et tenendam sicut Johannes de Curci eam tenuit die qua idem Hugo eum in campo devicit, vel die proximo precedenti, salvis tamen nobis crociis[5] de terra illa."—Rot. Pat. 6 Johann, in Turr. Lond.

In 1181, De Curcy, as a reward for his services, was created Earl of Ulster by Henry II., being the first Englishman dignified with any title of honour in Ireland, by a formal creation, with a grant by patent to him and his heirs that they should enjoy all the land in Ireland he could gain by his sword, together with the donations of bishoprics and abbeys, reserving from him only homage and fealty. In 1185 he was constituted sole governor of Ireland, and in 1189 he was removed, when he retired to his earldom.—Archdall's Peerage, vol. vi., p. 139. 8vo. 1789.

The grant made by King Henry does not seem to have been enrolled. The jurisdiction and rights, however, which De Curcy exercised may be collected from several deeds executed by him, which deeds are witnessed by his *Seneschal,* his *Constable,* his *Chamberlain, &c.*—Lynch's Feudal Dignities, p. 144. 8vo. 1830.

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[5] "*Crocium,* a mulct, or compensation for a fault: Pretium hominis occisi."—Blount's Law Dictionary.

Jocelin, the monk of Furnes, who wrote a life of St. Patrick at the request of Thomas, Archbishop of Armagh, Malachy, Bishop of Down, and John De Curcy, styles the latter, in his preface, Prince of Ulster, and adds "qui S. Patricii specialissimus dilector et venerator esse dignoscitur."—Colgan Acta Sanctorum, tom. ii., p. 64.

Giraldus Cambrensis, who came to Ireland in 1185, gives a full description of the character and personal appearance of De Curcy, and adds, "Et quanquam in armis immoderatus, et plus militis quam ducis habens, inermis tamen modestus, ac sobrius, et Ecclesiæ Christi debitam venerationem præstans, divino cultui per omnia deditus; gratiæ supernæ, quoties ei successerat cum gratiarum actione totum ascribens, Deoque dans gloriam, quoties aliquod fuerat gloriosum."—Hibernia Expugnata, lib. ii., cap. xvii.

Archdall states that De Curcy was betrayed by his servants, and that Hugh De Lacy took him prisoner, "when the earl, walking unarmed and barefoot five times round the churchyard of Downpatrick for penance, was attacked unawares, and having nothing to defend himself with but the *pole of a cross*, was overpowered, and forced to yield, after he had killed thirteen of Lacy's men, and lost two of his brother's sons, who were slain in his defence."—Peerage of Ireland, vol. vi., p. 141. Edit. 1789.

In 1183, the Cathedral of Down, which was occupied by secular canons, and consecrated to the Blessed Trinity, was, by persuasion of De Curcy, dedicated to St. Patrick, and Benedictine monks of the Abbey of St. Werburgh, of Chester, were introduced in place of the secular canons. —Ware's Bishops, p. 39, fol. 1704.

Pembridge, in his Annals, relates that John De Curcy

removed the shrine of the Holy Trinity, and, instead of it, "in magna ecclesia posuit imaginem S. Patricii."

Down has long been celebrated as the resting-place of the remains of St. Patrick, St. Brigid, and St. Columba, which is commemorated in the following Leonine verse—

> "In burgo Duno, tumulo tumulantur in uno
> Brigida, Patritius, atque Columba pius,"

by Giraldus Cambrensis, who was in Ireland when the translation of the relics took place in the year 1186, at Down: "Johanne vero de Curci tunc ibidem præsidente, et *hoc procurante.*"—Topographia Hibernia, dist. iii., cap. 18.

In the year 1182, De Curcy established a colony at Carrickfergus; and in a plan of that town as it stood in 1550, there is in the market-place a conical mound, surmounted by a cross, called "Great Patrick."—M'Skimin's History of Carrickfergus, 2nd edit., pp. 10 and 105.

De Curcy founded at Carrickfergus a house for Canons of the Order of Premontre, which he dedicated to the Blessed Mary; and in the year 1183, "Willielmus, prior de Cragfergus," witnessed one of De Curcy's charters to Down Cathedral.—Reeves's Ecclesiastical Antiquities, pp. 60 and 275.

The type of the obverse of the Carrickfergus coins indicates that they were contemporary with the Down and De Curcy farthings; and the crosses on the reverses of Figs. 4 and 10, are similar to crosses on the halfpence coined by John, Lord of Ireland, between the years 1185 and 1199; and the type of the reverse of the Down farthings is identical with one of the five coins of William the Lion, in the same hoard.

De Curcy's veneration for St. Patrick, as stated by the

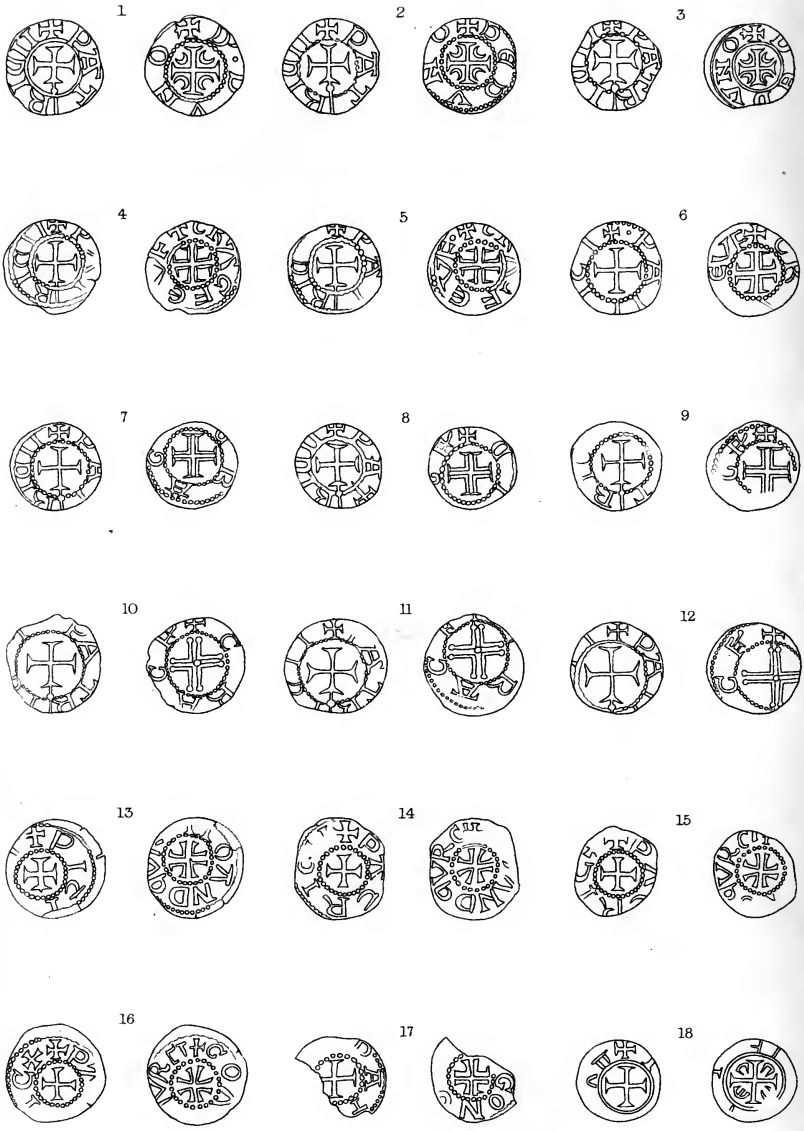
monk Jocelin, his piety, mentioned by Cambrensis, who was not disposed to exaggerate his merits, and his defending himself with the *pole of a cross* at the time of his capture, as Archdall relates, seem to account for the device of the cross, and the legend PATRICII; and as he was so actively engaged for some years in extending and establishing his conquests, it may be that he did not coin any money until after the year 1189, when he retired to his earldom in Ulster.

The discovery, after the lapse of nearly seven centuries, of so large a number of coins, presenting five different coinages, and three distinct types, two of towns not previously known to have coined silver money, and one with the name of a subject on the reverse, is a very remarkable fact.

With the power and authority which De Curcy acquired by his conquests in the north of Ireland, and the great privileges conferred on him by Henry II., it is not surprising that he should have coined money in his own name, which act may have been suggested by the examples set by Henry, Bishop of Winchester, the illegitimate brother of King Stephen, and Robert, Earl of Gloucester, the illegitimate son of Henry I., who coined money bearing their names.—Hawkins' Silver Coins of England, figs. 279 and 280.

King John, however, shortly after he came to the throne, when he appointed Meiler Fitz Henry Chief Justice of Ireland, in the year 1200, reserved to himself, "omnia placita Hibernye spectantia ad coronam nostram, et monetam, et cambium."—Charter Roll. Turr. Lond. 2 John m. 28, dorso.

By an ordinance, dated the 9th of November, 1207, at Windsor, King John prohibited the currency of all money



A. Smith M.D. Del.t 1858.

W. Knox Sculp.t 1863.

SILVER FARTHINGS FOUND IN IRELAND.

except his own, "super forisfacturam vite et membranorum, quod nullus vendat vel emat per aliam monetam, quam, per monetam nostram Hibernie, quoniam eam per totum regnum currere volumus, et not aliam."—Rot. Pat. 9 Johann. 75 b. in Turr. Lond.

The conclusions which I deduce from the preceding observations, are:—

1. That all the coins, Figs. 1 to 17, were current as farthings.

2. That Figs. 1 to 3 were struck at Downpatrick.

3. That Figs. 4 to 12 were struck at Carrickfergus.

4. That Figs. 13 to 17 were coined by John de Curcy.

5. That the seventeen coins having the same type on the obverse, were all probably coined by De Curcy's authority; those with his name, before 1189, in which year he was deprived of his office of sole governor of Ireland, and retired to his earldom in the north. The reservation by King John respecting "monetam et cambium," in the year 1200, may have deterred De Curcy from issuing money in his own name, but, probably, did not prevent him from coining money at Down and Carrickfergus before he finally quitted Ireland in the year 1204.

Whatever doubt may be entertained respecting the conjectures I have advanced, it will be admitted that the discovery of these farthings has contributed some interesting additions to the history of the Anglo-Irish coinage.

AQUILLA SMITH.

JUNE 29TH, 1863.

XVII.

NORTHERN EVIDENCE ON THE SHORT-CROSS QUESTION.

In collecting for a new list of Durham coins, various disputed types have had to be considered, and it will be alike convenient to the numismatic world and myself if, pending the preparation of my list (for which I seek contributions of impressions), I bring my conclusions from time to time for the consideration of my superiors. I may fairly claim their indulgence, as there are no general works in which documentary evidence has been critically applied to coins, and I may excuse that absence by the apathy of government and the expensive clumsiness of government publications. Fortunately for me, the northern antiquaries, with their small means, have been able to publish, in a compact form, the Pipe Rolls for the four northern counties up to Henry III., and for Northumberland to the close of his reign.[1] These conclusive rolls were made up at Michaelmas, and that date must be understood when I speak of the roll of any particular year. The subject of

[1] Northumberland, in Mr. Hodgson's history of that county, part 3, vol. iii.; Cumberland and Westmerland, and Durham, by the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, under Mr. Hinde's editorship.

my present paper is the long controverted question of what are the respective coinages of Henry II. and Henry III.

The palatinate of Durham sprang from the Saxon kingdom of Bernicia, which continued in a tolerable state of independence as the palatine earldom of Northumberland. And we can understand the statement in the contemporary Dialogue of the Exchequer that, previously to Henry II.'s institution of "one weight and one money," the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland might use pennies of any sort, "not having moneyers of ancient institution." For all money which was struck there before that time, was struck palatinally. Only two palatine mints have occurred—the Carlisle[2] one of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, and the Durham one of the bishops. During

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[2] *Coins of Henry, Earl of Northumberland.*—This was written on the information of a friend that two of Mr. Weddell's specimens read WILEL : M : ONICA and WILE : M : ON CA. Lindsay, in his "Coinage of Scotland," has : WILE : M : ONIC : H (?) and WILEL : MONCI. The two last forms are evidently transpositions. I regret that my own specimen does not give the last letter satisfactorily; but ONCI : is plain enough. The obverse of mine explains Lindsay's NEN : CON. It reads H : EN : CON. The mark of contraction on the first N is very plain, and the formula is probably NORHUMBERLAND (as in the headings of the Pipe Rolls)—ENRICUS CONSUL. It does not follow that the place of mintage was not Carlisle, merely because these coins were struck for Northumberland, for Henry was earl both of Carlisle, or Cumberland, and Northumberland, and might elect the site of his mint. We shall find that "the silver mine of Carlisle" extended into both earldoms, or counties. Earl Henry acquired Cumberland in 1135, and Northumberland in 1139. He died in 1153.

The reading, "Firma de Chaerliolio," in the Roll of 31 Henry I., may explain the dubious letter, if it is H. The introduction of I is less intelligible. I once thought that the N answered a double purpose, that ON NICA might be meant, and that Newcastle was the locality; but I do not think that the last letter on my coin is an A. Besides, Henry II. first coined there.

the whole of Henry II.'s reign, Hugh de Puteaco, commonly called Pudsey, was palatine Bishop of Durham, and the great survey of the rents due to him, made in 1183, and called "Boldon Buke," records the new institution of a royal mint at Newcastle, the earldom being then in the king's hands. "The dies of money (says the Survey) were wont to render 10 marks, but the Lord King Henry II., by the dies which, in Newcastle, he first placed, diminished the rents of 10 marks down to 3 marks; and, at last, he took away the dies holden from many ages past."

The first of these operations, the establishment of a Newcastle mint, was unquestionably at the great coinage of one weight and one type, mentioned by the Exchequer writer. Howden places it in 1156, the writer *de Antiquis Legibus* in 1159. It must have occurred in or before 1158, as the Sheriff of London accounts in that year for "the commutation of money." Already, in 1156, the silver mine (or more strictly lead mine yielding silver), called that of Carlisle, but which was partly in the county of Northumberland and partly in that of Cumberland, was leased by the crown to William, the son of Erkembald,[3] who, in 1164, is called William the Moneyer, in the Pipe Rolls for both counties. We have later evidence that the Northumberland portion of the mine was, at least

[3] I reserve the palatine coins of the earlier reigns for further consideration, not wishing, moreover, to burden the text with matter unnecessary to the argument. The mine of Carlisle was in existence in 1129, and one William, with the sheriff, rented it in 1130. In 1133, it seems to have greatly increased in value, by the discovery, chronicled by Robert de Monte, of fresh veins of silver, and a William was Earl Henry's moneyer between 1139 and 1153; but I dare not assert as a fact that William of 1130, and William Fitz Erkembald, the bankrupt of 1180, are the same person.

eventually, the richest; and in 1166, when William's son Wilekin owed 30 marks "for lead found underground," the father is styled of Newcastle, where we again find him in 1176 exporting a regal gift of lead for the church of Grosmunt, and in the same roll he is expressly called *le Colnere de Novo Castro*. Up to 1170 the mine had been profitable to him. He had paid the rent, though it had increased threefold. But from that period he sank into hopelessly large arrear. His tenancy ceased with the first quarter of the 26th fiscal year of Henry, viz., October to December, 1179, the second great coinage taking place in 1180, and a new moneyer, as we shall soon see, occurring in 1181.

William's coins, therefore, are those of Henry's first coinage, and those only; and in his time the Durham mint was still partially worked.

Now, in the Tealby find there were coins of this William struck both at Carlisle[4] and Newcastle, along with coins

[4] *Orthography of Carlisle.*– The coins with CAR, increasing in length to CARDVL, have been attributed in the text to Carlisle without hesitation, although I am aware that Ruding has given some of them to Cardiff, and, apparently upon that ground alone, has presumed that a mint existed at that place. So unskilfully, however, was this attribution put forward, that he ascribed Henry II.'s CARDV and CARDVL to Carlisle, and Henry III.'s CARDV to Cardiff. Later antiquaries, perceiving that he also gives CARL and CARLEL under Henry III. (long-cross pennies, I believe), to Carlisle, have been inclined to transfer to Cardiff all the coins reading CARD, with its enlargements.

Whether Camden's Caerdiffe, or Kaer Dŷdh, ever allowed of the identification of CARDV and CARDVL with it, I am too unskilled in Cambrian antiquities to say. But as to Carlisle, *Cardel* and *Carleolium* occur in the same roll as early as 1167, in William the Moneyer's and Henry II.'s time. In Alan the Moneyer's and Richard I.'s time, the forms *Carduil, Cardvill,* and *Cardoil,* become very plentiful, continuing with Carleolium to the end of the reign of John, when I lose the Cumberland

struck by Walter and some other moneyer (apparently John),[5] at Durham. That find (Hawkins, No. 285) is therefore assigned to Henry's first great re-coinage, in strict

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Pipe Rolls. But I see Cardoill and Cardoil in those of Northumberland to the tenth year of Henry III. Carleolium is freely declined, but Carduil and Cardoil never; and only very occasionally does the final *l* occur with a bar of contraction. I therefore inferred that *Carduil* and *Carleolium* bear the same relation as *Duresme* or *Durham*, and *Dunelmia*, and the accuracy of the conclusion is proved by the city being called *Cardeol* by the French historian, Froissart, at a much later date.

It will then be granted that Carlisle has *at least* as good a claim as Cardiff to the coins in question, and it has the vantage-ground of a well-known mint in active operation, with the very sequence of moneyers, William, Alan, and Thomas, that is found on these coins. To suppose that Cardiff *in documentary times* had an *unrecorded* mint, with the *very same moneyers* as the *recorded* mint of Carlisle, and that the coins of the unrecorded mint should be not unfrequent, and those of the recorded one absolutely unknown, requires very strong faith.

I have not traced Ruding's CARDIC, and his more probable CARDVL, for Henry II., and his CARDS for Henry III., but I find in the Tealby coins that some *William* struck at CA, CAR, CARD, and CARDV, and in the early short-cross type that *Alan* struck at CARD, CARDV, CARDI, and CARI, the last letter being, probably, in both instances incomplete. I find, moreover, that *Thomas* struck a later short-cross type at CAR., and that CARL, CARLEL, and CAERLEL, do not occur until a new set of moneyers arose with the long-cross type, between the short-cross type and which we have other reasons for inferring that in the north of England a considerable interval elapsed.

I know of no other moneyers for the above forms than those recorded at Carlisle, except for the form CA. If Earl Henry's coins read as stated, we have William striking at CA in the reign of Stephen for an earl who had no jurisdiction at Canterbury; and in the next reign we find both William and Goldhavoc striking at CA. Now we have of the same Tealby type coins of Goldhavoc at CAN, but not at CAR, and of William at CAR, but not at CAN. CA must therefore be considered as common to both places, and coins bearing it can only be applied with certainty by the aid of extraneous evidence.

[5] Pudsey had another moneyer at Durham, called Christian, as we know from the work of Reginald on the miracles of

accordance with northern facts. My specimen, whether found at Tealby or not, of William's Newcastle coinage in this type, is infinitely superior to the general run of the find. The letters are delicate, and the coin has been struck in a collar, consequently it is quite round, and complete in impression. In my coins of other moneyers, I see one with two cross bars on each of the side limbs of the king's sceptre instead of the patee form, and the cross on the reverse has only a small square dot in place of the central quatrefoil. These may be mere contemporaneous varieties, but it is strange that the books do not discriminate the broad flat type, the specimens of which, though differing among themselves, and possibly admitting of a more minute division, may readily be distinguished, independently of general character, by one of three peculiarities:—1. The absence of ANGL. 2. The not unfrequent absence of the central quatrefoil. 3. The presence of a curl, or an attempt at the representation of hair. Some of these coins occur for William at Newcastle. Although highly curious for their varied and transitional features, they are, after all, only a sub-class, and not a distinct coinage, or *nova moneta*. Some of them have rather a base appearance, explaining Howden's reason for the coinage of 1180.

There are no other types of William. The Tealby type, more or less modified, must have existed from 1158 to 1180, and, as there is no decided variety of it which does not exist for William, the re-coinage of the latter year, in which he had no share, must have been different.

St. Cuthbert. Let me here place on record also, that, in 1204, King John confirmed to the monks of Durham some land in Nottingham, of Oincar, the son of Alnot the Moneyer, whose coins, wherever struck, may be expected to date previously.

Howden and the *Liber de Antiquis Legibus* place the *new* coinage in 1180. The Bermondsey annals state that the money was *changed* at Martinmas, 1181. Matthew Paris gives both dates. Under 1180, he says: "Nova moneta in Angliâ facta est;" and under 1181: "Eodem anno, monetâ veteri in Anglia reprobatâ, nova successit in festo Sancti Martini." Although the sheriffs may not have accounted very punctually, yet their rolls are in respect of definite periods, and they seem to show that the coinage was in 1180, and that the old money was absolutely prohibited before Martinmas, 1181. In the Northumberland Roll, closing at Michaelmas, 1180, the sheriff delivered some rents, amounting to £9 6*s.* 8*d.*, *in veteri monetâ.* It is evident that the new coin was issued, yet he was quit. But in the Cumberland Roll, closing at Michaelmas, 1181, the sheriff's clerk is amerced for suffering the old money to pass after the Justiciaries' prohibition, so that the Northumberland sheriff had just been in time. In 1183 the issue of new coin was large and complete as far north as Yorkshire, as we find large debts of the old money paid by smaller sums of the new; but in 1184 the exchange was still going on in Devonshire.[6] As late as 1185 a fine occurs on the Cumberland Roll against the sheriff himself, whose term of office ended in the beginning of that year, for having sustained the currency of the old money after the general prohibition.

We can hardly doubt that the total withdrawal of the dies from Durham (and it may be that the passage includes those of Newcastle[7]), recorded in the Survey of 1183, was

[6] 1 Madox's Exch. 280.

[7] As to Newcastle, the *reason* of the withdrawal was, probably, nothing more than that the minter, living at Carlisle, kept all his dies there.

effected by the non-issue of the dies of this re-coinage. The privilege was not restored until 1196, late in Richard I.'s reign, and we ought not to have any Durham coins of Henry II.'s second coinage.

It is fortunate that William's successor at Carlisle overstepped the law by selling wine above the assize immediately after the coinage commenced, in fact in 1181, and from the fine we gather our first notice of Alan the Moneyer of Carlisle. But he did not become lessee of the mines until 1186, at a much more prudent rent than that paid by William, and then only in partnership with one Richard. In the interim they had been unsuccessfully farmed by various adventurers, none of whom appear to have disturbed Alan in the possession of the dies; and we have no notice of any other mint than Carlisle, or moneyer than Alan, during the rest of Henry's reign, which terminated in July, 1189.

It is necessary to anticipate events, and to say that Alan's son Thomas had supplanted him long before the accession of Henry III. The Society will understand the importance of this in connection with the coins of Alan. His penny struck at Carlisle is figured in Sainthill's "Olla Podrida," pl. xviii. fig. 9, and is of the short-cross type. It is therefore absolutely certain that Henry II. did originate this type; but before considering this particular coin, it will be convenient to consider some further evidence, because it resembles one coined at Durham, a place where Henry II.'s coins were not struck—coined, too, by this very Alan, who did not strike in the reign of Henry III.

In the third roll of Richard I., Alan appears as sole lessee of the mine. His partner had been a defaulter. But out of his £100 rent he only pays £10 for that portion of the mine "which remained in the king's hands

when he gave to Hugh, Bishop of Durham, the earldom of Northumberland." The gift was on Nov. 25, 1189, and the bishop was forcibly dispossessed in 1194, the year before his death. The charter expressly mentions mines of silver, and the roll shows that the bishop got the lion's share. He was now, like the previous earls, in a position to coin money irrespective of the suspended episcopal right. It is as improbable that he would permit the coinage and exchange to go on at Carlisle, as far as his portion, by far the largest, was concerned, as that he would prefer Newcastle to the capital of his own episcopal franchise, which for the moment had joined its parent, and where he could also coin the silver of Weardale in the bishopric in addition to the proceeds of the mine of Carlisle. The keepers of the bishopric after his death in 1195, account for lead bought and sold at a profit, and also pay £130 13*s.* 8*d.*, *ad cambium faciendum—i.e.* to provide material for the mint; and account for £174 0*s.* 4*d.* *in platâ, de proficuo minariæ et cambii.* This was by the royal writ, and looks like a render in rough bullion to some other mint, confirming the conclusion that there still was no episcopal mint at the time, as distinguished from that afforded by the earldom while Pudsey held it; and that when Howden, in recording Richard's license in 1196 to the next bishop to make money in his city of Durham, adds that the liberty had not been permitted for a considerable time before, he was quite correct.

Alan's rent to the crown again increased (though not to its former amount) after Pudsey's time, and he continued to be lessee until the last year of Richard's reign. In the first roll of John, 1199, Alan, or some one for him, pays £10, but only for arrears, and the sheriffs account for their respective two half years; and henceforth their successors

seem to have farmed the mine as they did the county. The roll comprehends more of Richard's reign than of John's; therefore death, or some reason other than change of reign, had occasioned the change.[8]

The Society will have anticipated the inevitable conclusion, that Alan's coins of Durham could only be struck there in the time of Richard I. In John's reign we shall find further proof of the strange fact, for so I can hardly hesitate to call it, that while some of the short-cross pennies bearing the name of Henry are those of Henry II. and Henry III., the bulk of them were struck in the reigns of Richard I. and John, which have been blanks in our cabinets, although we knew that both coined money. For, taking *Cambium* in its limited sense, what could bullion be imported for, in the quantities shown in Richard's *Compoti Cambii*, except for coinage? What but coinage could induce Alan the Moneyer to pay a substantial rent, and what but an active coinage could induce the new bishop to obtain dies in the old right?

After 1180 there is no trace of a general change before the introduction of the long cross, and for the persistence of legend it is not difficult to account. Had Henry VII. not used numerals, there would not have been any change in his dies while Henry VIII. used them. At the earlier period under consideration there were more cogent reasons for avoiding alteration. I put out of the question Richard's remorse and posthumous respect for his father—but we know that one of the leading features of that father's life was the reduction of coins to uniformity. Facsimile

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[8] The reader will find, in a subsequent note, a coincidence which might induce the supposition that Alan had removed to London.

execution was unattainable, but a tolerable uniformity of legend and design might be understood. It may be that the custom of continuing the name of the founder of a type was more common than we have conceived.[9] May it not explain the extraordinary circumstance that until the long cross was adopted we have no Irish money but what bears the name of John, the introducer of *new money* there ?

But whatever the custom or parallel cases, I only bow to the facts of the particular instance, and having started to the conclusion, proceed to the coins.

Short-cross pennies may be conveniently divided into two great classes :—1. With the diadem having the pearls in a row of more than five, or confusedly. 2. With the pearls very distinctly five in number. The former class comprehends the two coins of Alan already mentioned,[10] which, as to the diadem, resemble the later coins of the contemporary king of Norway, Sverre Sigurdson, whose reign began in 1177, three years before Henry II.'s later coinage, and ended in 1202, three years after John's accession. His reverses are of a foreign type, but his obverses have a face occupying the whole inner circle, and of the

[9] My own researches are cramped by my Durham predilections, and it is to Mr. Boyne that I am indebted for the information, that in the French series of coins there are abundant analogous cases of several kings of different names all placing one common name on their coins, as if the type was the only thing desired. Mr. Pownall gives me a very apt illustration in respect to Richard I. himself. "The French numismatists unhesitatingly ascribe some of the conventional CARLVS REX R. type to Richard I. M. Poey D'Avant says, 'Il est à mes yeux incontestable que Richard a commencé par faire frapper des monnaies au type ordinaire de Melle. C'est aussi l'opinion de M. Lecontre Dupont.'"

[10] But he struck in some of the earlier five-pearled forms, and specimens have recently occurred to me.

character of that on our short-cross pennies, even to the dot on the chin. The curls are numerous, and destitute of pellets. In some of his pieces we have a crown with three *fleur-de-lis*, as in the Tealby type; in others, of a somewhat ruder treatment, we have the short-cross diadem of the first class. Sverre's reign began the same year as the Irish lordship of John, whose half-pennies show a full face with a short double cross, annulets being substituted for quatrefoils.

The two pennies of Alan, struck at Carlisle and Durham, which resemble each other, may be thus characterised:—Pearls, 8; curls to the dexter, 3; to the sinister, 1; lettering and the devices on the reverse narrower and feebler than in later short-cross pennies. The Durham penny, which, by the kindness of my brother collector, Mr. W. S. Stowell, jun., of Darlington, is now mine, reads DVRO, thus coming nearer to the succeeding DVR and DVRE than the DVNO of another penny of Alan in my cabinet, which gives seven pearls, and only one curl on each side. (See the Plate, No. 3.) In this respect it resembles a penny of GOLDWINE ON C., who gives the treatment (see the Plate, No. 1) narrower still, and with every appearance of being engraved, as in Henry II.'s old coinage, and not punched. I lately purchased a very much worn short-cross penny of the single curl type, struck by VLARD ON CA. It occurred in a find of John's pennies, which appeared to be fresh or nearly so.[11]

[11] These were said to come from Newry, and, since the above was written, I have had a number of short-cross pennies from the same source. They were mostly of the types prior to the common type of four pelleted curls hereinafter ascribed to John, and in a poor state. Among them was a coin of Alan at Carlisle, of the earliest type. See No. 2 of the Plate.

Two Museum specimens of Alan's Durham money seem to yield the same results as my own; DVN exhibiting one curl on each side, and DVRA two curls on the dexter and three on the sinister. The Museum has also a valuable penny of Alan's character, but struck by PIRES ON DVNOL. It seems to have the single curls only, and is exceedingly rude, and different from his later pennies. ADAM ON DUR. was also coining.

I also hold among these earlier short-cross pennies, the single curl type struck by TVRKIL ON EVER, and the double or treble curls of RICARD ON LVN, and HENRI ON LVND. In all of my many-pearled coins we may detect a further characteristic. The upright strokes of the letters have a tendency to run through the thin cross strokes.

On the whole I should be disposed to give the early coins with the single curls only to Henry II., except such few specimens as must, from documentary evidence, be continued into the reign of Richard I. The specimens with an increased number of curls lead naturally to a well-marked first type of the five-pearled pennies, in which there are two curls to the dexter and five little curls to the sinister. The letters have materially increased in breadth. I have never seen a Durham coin of this type. It singularly coincides in place with the statement of Trivet and Brompton, that in 1194 (the very year of Pudsey's loss of the earldom), Richard carried an uniform coinage into effect; but the silence of other chroniclers forbids much reliance upon it, and had such a coinage been exclusive, the design would have been more different. Yet these coins may nevertheless be placed under Richard I. and considered as originated by him.[12] The recall of the dies

[12] *Junction of the Coinage of Richard I. and John.*—Of the 2-5 curl coinage the earlier specimens are smaller, are superior in

and taking counsel about money-making by John, in 1208, prove a falling off in quantity and quality in his earlier years, and perhaps we should place in the interim the very broadly treated and barbarous coins with five pearls, but only one curl on the dexter side, and two on the sinister. Both my specimens are by RAVL ON LVNDE. (See Plate V., No. 8.)

All the above coins sever themselves from succeeding ones by a certain coarseness of execution, whether the letters are narrow or broad, by their larger size, and by the uniform absence of dots or pellets in the curls. During their period, William the Lion of Scotland, who acceded in 1165, introduced a change of coinage, for which the date of 1195 is given by Balfour. The crown gives way to numerous pearls, and a double short cross is introduced, but the detail is *sui generis*, and no guide in our English researches.

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workmanship, and have a pellet after HENRICVS. They compose the first class of five-pearled coins. When Bishop Pudsey's life, as well as earldom, terminated in 1194, Alan, in becoming lessee of the whole mine of the crown again, only paid £50 rent, instead of £100, his old rent. The mine, therefore, was seriously depreciated. We lose him in the rolls as lessee more than half a year before Richard I.'s death. Did he coin in London also? A strange coincidence lends countenance to the conjecture. I know nothing about the ordinary coins struck by an Alan at London, but there are some distinguished by the unusual initial V—ALAIN .V. ON LVND. Mr. Sainthill's (see Plate, No. 6) is a good specimen of the 2-5 curl type. Does not V stand for *Vintner*, just as William's T and Ta. stand for *Tailor?* If so, it is not likely that two vintners of the name of Alan joined minting to vintning at the same time. And it will be remembered that our first introduction to Alan of Carlisle was because he sold wine above the price fixed by law.

I observe in my Newry coins that the single curls of Henry II. increased, became bolder, and settled into *a many-pearled type, with three bold curls on each side.* Ulard was still at Canterbury, striking from dies which were remarkably well engraved,

I hardly know whether the strange absence of Newcastle short-cross pennies is owing to an arbitrary withdrawal of the dies on the resumption of the earldom by the crown, or Alan's preference for Carlisle, or a scarcity of mineral. Perhaps all three reasons may be given, and perhaps each bears much upon the other, and no one is satisfactory *per se*. The silver was decreasing, no doubt, and the sheriff's rent during the reign of John fell to 10 marks. The moneyer was never again lessee, but his name appears in 1210, when Alan, the son of Alan of Carlisle, owed 30 marks "de Cambio de Carduil, qui requirebatur in Lond." The name of the son is erroneous, or he was immediately succeeded by a brother, for in 1211 we have the entry:—"*Thomas*, son of Alan de Carlisle, owes 30 marks for the *Cambium* of Carlisle, for which the Constable of Chester who received them ought to answer." Similar entries occur in 1212 and 1213. That a very considerable issue of money took place at this time is

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especially in the hair and beard. Then *the pearls were reduced to five* in the 2-5 curl pennies. That these, whoever Alan V. was, were before John's great coinage, is proved by a remarkable penny in Mr. Boyne's possession. It is of the second and larger variety of the 2-5 curl type, without the dot after HENRICVS, and it was struck by LEFWINE ON NICO. (see Plate, No. 7.) Now, in the Pipe Roll of 4 John (1202), "Lefwinus monetarius debet v marcas," and as his name has not occurred in any of the finds of the later short-cross pennies, we may assume that he ceased to coin soon afterwards. After the 2-5 coins, the three curls on each side were re-introduced in company with a short sour face, the pearls remaining five. Alan, whatever his London engagements or failure of his lease, was still coining at Carlisle (see Plate, No. 9). The summit of the diadem is sometimes composed of four pearls instead of three; sometimes a dot occurs after Henricus, and now and then the cross pomellée (its first appearance, as far as I am aware) occurs as a mint-mark. The last two characters are also found in the earlier examples of John's great coinage.

evident. The keepers of Durham for 1208 to 1211, during the long vacancy which followed the death of Bishop Philip, charge themselves with £18 11*s.* for profit of the dies. Mr. North calculated that, according to the usual rate of coinage, this would be for £1,484, or 356,160 pennies. In 1212 there was only one die profitable, and the result was £4 1*s.* 0½*d.* In 1213 dies are again mentioned, and the profit was £18 11*s.* as before. The Roll of 1211 is for nearly four years, beginning at Midsummer, 1208, but from the amount the profit seems to have been that of one year only. It is impossible to resist connecting with this evidence the coinage contemplated in John's letters patent of 7th October, 1208, commanding all moneyers, &c., at London, *Carlisle, Durham,* &c. (no mention of Newcastle) to appear the same month at Westminster with their dies, and all workers of money and others who could give counsel as to making of money; and it is observable that the Carlisle entries are precisely in the same years as the Durham ones. A new silver penny was much more easily counterfeited than an old one, and rogues seem to have been more than usually busy at new coinages. They are mentioned in Westmerland after Henry II.'s re-coinage, in the Roll of 1184; and Ruding gives an anecdote of 1212, when this coinage of John was going on, about him and a clerk who had counterfeited the money. But it is very remarkable that no chroniclers call the coinage *nova moneta,* as they do that of Ireland, which followed the appointment of a justiciary there in 1210. It must have been of an old and familiar type.

I shall mention the money of Thomas of Carlisle, in the place to which it seems to fall. It is quite unlike the early varieties (see Plate V., No. 11); but its maker,

unfortunately, flourished in the reigns of both John and Henry III. Ilger's name also is not conclusive, for the fact that he was *custos monetæ* in 1221 only proves that his moneyership was before or after that date. Richard de Neketon and Adam de Bedley were moneyers in London in 1230, but the first Christian name is on Henry II.'s first coinage, as well as on Henry III.'s last; and for Adam, though his money falls into the second series of the short-cross pennies, we have neither commencement nor close. So that the only moneyer affording to us any certain light is William the Tailor, who succeeded, in 1230, to the die of Simon Chich, deceased, in Canterbury. His money is characteristic, and will be described under Henry III.[13] Let us proceed to appropriate to John the coins of that earlier and most common type, in which the pearls are five, and the curls two on each side, wherein pellets for the first time appear.

1. In this array of curls and pellets, they resemble the Irish pennies bearing the name of John, though they differ in the legend and design, and possess a broader treatment, necessary to connect them with the previous coinages still circulating in England.

2. They are not later than the Irish coins, and are earlier than some of them, for, in Num. Chron., vol. xvii., p. 58, Mr. Hoare mentions that the 200 English short-cross pennies, found with 50 pennies of the Dublin mint, were in a very bad state, much rubbed and worn, whereas the Irish coins were fine, and apparently little used.

3. In that Irish find were some of the rarer of these short-cross pennies, which bear a cross pomellée, or quatre-

[13] Simon's own money is the ordinary type appropriated to John in the text.

foil, as a mint-mark, on the reverse. The coins of Peter of Durham, the contemporary of Alan, are not uncommon of this type, and they present both mint-marks; but those with the cross pomellée more uniformly read DVRE than DVR, and such as I have seen give a pellet after HENRI. (See Plate, No. 10.) This pellet, if it occurs at other mints, does not uniformly do so. Where there is a difference between the pennies with the cross pomellée and those with it patée, the treatment is slightly older in those with it pomellée, especially in the form of the S (which is frequently reversed); and I have not observed in them such a tendency to ogee lines in the curls as we sometimes get in the other type. Now, there are some short-cross sterlings of the Emperor Otho IV. which have, properly enough, been adduced to show that, when the English coins of John should occur, some at least would be found to present a short-cross reverse. But I do not remember that it was noticed that those sterlings present the rarer mint-mark, the cross pomellée, which must have been used immediately before or at the very time that Otho's coins were copied. Otho, who, in 1207, had been a fugitive in England, received a large sum of money from his uncle, King John, in 1209, and in the same year was consecrated emperor. He resigned the diadem in 1212, during John's coinage, and died in 1218. This evidence seems to place 1212 as the very latest date to which the introduction of that mint-mark can be referred. It occurs on one type of short-cross pennies only.[14]

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[14] An exception must be made of a few Rhudlan pennies of the previous type. Probably most of the ordinary coins so marked give the sceptre between RE and X instead of R and EX, and present a more cheerful face than those with the cross patée. Sometimes there is an additional little curl or an ear under

4. When Bishop Walter acquired seisin of dies for the new long-cross coinage in 1253, it was by producing "*antiquos cuneos*," and it is observable that we have no short-cross pennies for Durham of William Tailor's type, which must be Henry III.'s. Whereas those of Peter's time are numerous, but before the long cross was introduced they were *ancient*.

5. The coins in question are as different from William Tailor's type as they are from Alan's. But among them are moneyers of both generations. Goldwine of Canterbury and Peter of Durham had coined with Alan, and Ilger of London was destined to coin with William Tailor. Alan lived in 1180, Tailor in 1230, a period of 50 years, infinitely too long for one generation in the eyes of any practical chronologist or genealogist. Everything is in favour of an intermediate position for coins wrought by two generations. And it is curious to contrast the old with the young moneyers. I got the works of Goldwine and Ilger from the same find. But old Goldwine makes his G in one way, , and young Ilger in another, . Goldwine adheres to the plain saltire for his X. Ilger expands it into .[15]

6. The extremely small percentage of names identical between the long and short-cross coinages can only be accounted for by a considerable lapse of time between them. A comparison between the tables, even as they

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the two curls, and in one of Willelm on Lu. (Cab. Lindsay) the pearls are once more seven. Such anomalies do not alter general character. I cannot resist the notion that the cross pomellée indicates early coins of the common type. The later use of the mm. by Nichole on Can. and Lun. is noticed on p. 183.

[15] *As a rule*, however, the plain saltire was mostly used to the end of the chapter.

stand, and the coincidences with Saxon moneyers in the Beaworth find, is striking; and it will be more so when the table shall be dissected into types, and when the coincidences with the Tealby find shall be deducted.

On the above grounds, I give the common type of short-cross pennies to John, and believe that no extensive coinage followed for some time. 1213 just preceded the thickest of John's troubles. He died in 1216, and there is no trace in the historians of any *new money* of his successor, until the long-cross coinage of 1247, when his name first appears on the Irish coins. There is, it is true, a note in Ruding, by Mr. North, of a writ, in 1219 or 1220, for changing the legend of the coins from the name of John to that of Henry III. But on looking from the reference to the calendar or abstract of the Patent Roll indicated, the instrument seems to be confined to the Cornwall stannary, probably to the cuynage thereof,[16] and a friend was unable to find any mention of change of type or legend. In 1222 a large coinage seems to have been contemplated. In 1226, Thomas, son of Alan, rented the house in Newcastle, which had been that of his father's predecessor, William, son of Erkembald, and for which the sheriff had accounted since 1195. But we have no Newcastle pennies of his coinage, and his name occurs no more there. In 1230 William Tailor received his die (Simon Chich's) at Canterbury. By 1247 the coinage was intolerable, and in that year the long cross was adopted. Scanty though it be, this is all the evidence of moment that we have for Henry III.

[16] Let all such doubtful references be corrected in a Chronicon. I append the calendar notices, "Pat. 4 Hen. III., m. 3. n. 1. Cunea et Stagnaria Cornubiæ commissa." "Pat. 4 Hen. III., B. m. 1. n. 2. Mutatio cunei Regis ac inscriptio monetæ ejusdem de stagnario Regis comitatus Cornubiæ."

The addition of surnames is probably peculiar to Henry III.'s money.[17] I have before me the penny of ROGER OF R. ON CA., a small coin. The H is very different from the same letter on former coins, and has the tail sweeping round below. The workmanship, too, is much improved. The letters come more sharply from the field; the five pearls are severed and minute. The curls are *three* on each side, with pellets, and the face is rather old, but it is a great advance on the old savage face with the elf locks. The penny of NICHOLE ON CANT. agrees in workmanship; but there are no pellets in the curls, of which there are two on the dexter, and three on the sinister side. I understand this to be the character of the later coins of Ilger and those of William Tailor, as also of the coin reading TER . RI.,[18] &c. These little coins wear down (and the appearance after wearing is a good criterion) like the long-cross pennies, keeping a sharp appearance to the last. They may safely be assigned to Henry III., but as I have no proper collection of them, I cannot express an opinion whether his types differed materially. I have, however, sometimes thought that, as Thomas of Carlisle's penny has three curls to the dexter and two to the sinister, with pellets, and has a younger and more delicate face than the two curl pieces, with a more compressed treatment, it might be an early coin of this reign.[19] With the

[17] That is, in the general. There are earlier examples, such as Alain V.

[18] I do not see the dividing stop on an impression sent to me, and the name TVRRI occurs at an early period.

[19] Since writing the above I have acquired several coins of the six-curl type of Henry III., and I find that there is a well defined type with the improved lettering, a triangular face and bristly whiskers. I have engraved a coin of WALTER ON CAN, in addition to that of Thomas fitz-Alan, as a sample of this type. In many of the later coins the pellets disappear from

long crosses Newcastle revives, Durham is more active, Thomas ceases to coin at Carlisle; and my paper must conclude, not without many thanks to my correspondents, whom I do not name[20] because I have not made the first approaches, and should perhaps have put myself into communication with others; and not without frankly acknowledging that I understand the Rev. Assheton Pownall has already come by a different road to the conclusion, that the short-cross pennies must be divided among the two Henries; but I have "no notice" of him or others

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the curls, but I am not sure that this absence was universal or persistent in this period, as the pellets exist in the long-cross pennies. I have only found room for William Tailor's mintage (No. 13 of the Plate). Nichole on Lvn. struck the anomalous coin which closes my Plate (No. 14). In this last coin the quatrefoil reappears as a mint mark, yet the severance of the pearls, the forms of the letters, and the general finish, lead us to the position in which it is placed, and in some particulars there is a direct transition to the long-cross pennies. The R found on them first appears; the annulet-shaped eyes resemble those on some of them; the three dots on both sides after the names (a customary division of that time) may by some be conceived to be the first attempts at a numerical definition of the monarch; the old crescent, or top of the robe, under the head, is supplied by the indication of a neck, or rather shoulders, and the three curls are diminishing to the two of the long-cross type by the upper curl being carried round (not an independent pellet, but) the outermost pearl of the diadem, which has not yet given way to a crown. The shoulders and eyes resemble those on Mr. Boyne's long-cross penny reading HENRICVS REX III—RLN ON DOVE, which seems to be early in the style. In an approximating short-cross coin of Nichole on Can. (Cab. Sainthill), and in a peculiar 2-2 curled coin (Cab. Pownall) of Nichole on Lvn. (probably the same eccentric moneyer), the cross pomellée also occurs saltirewise for X in REX. To him we perhaps owe the curious coin reading LVNDE CIVITAS, in which the pearls are increased to *six*, but the two central ones, with the three above (which usually form a cross), are larger than the rest, and form a cinquefoil. (Cab. Pownall.)

[20] Yet I cannot omit acknowledging the trouble that Messrs. Boyne, Pownall, and Sainthill have taken in making impressions for me.

being involved in my very heterodox opinions about the reigns of Richard and John, to which I have only been driven by "the inexorable logic of facts."[21] For convenience I append a summary of the short-cross types.

W. Hylton Dyer Longstaffe, F.S.A.

Summary of the Short-Cross Types.

Pearls more than five	Large size	No pellets in curls	One curl at each side . Henry II.
			The same occasionally, when warranted by special evidence, to be referred to . . Richard I.
			Two or three curls at each side . . . . Transition.
Pearls five			Two curls at dexter, five at sinister . . Richard I.
			Fewer curls . . . . Transition.
	Middle size	Pellets in curls	Two curls at each side, [some of] the earlier examples with cross pomellée for mm. . John.
			Three curls at dexter, two at sinister . . Transition.
In the last type the pearls are minute and severed.			Three curls at each side Henry III.
	Small size	Generally three curls at each side, sometimes without pellets . . Henry III.	

Postscript.

Since writing the foregoing paper, I have been permitted to lay it before Mr. Hodgson Hinde, the *facile*

[21] None of the numerous coins which have occurred to me lately have given me difficulty in their application, and perhaps to many persons sound grounds for my opinion will be found, irrespective of my details. They will consider the impossibility of giving so many types to either Henry II. or Henry III. exclusively, or of finding such a transitional blending of styles, had the type been suspended between those reigns.

princeps of our northern antiquaries when critical consideration of documentary evidence is required, and I venture to copy his endorsement of my views:—"I have read your paper with great interest. I have no doubt that your explanation of the Durham penny of Henry II. is the true one. No doubt Pudsey, as Earl of Northumberland, had a right of coinage in any part of his palatinate, Durham included; and it is quite in character with the conduct of himself and of his predecessor, as Earl and Bishop Walcher, that he should exercise the right in a place where he might hope to transmit it to succeeding bishops of Durham, rather than at Newcastle, which would revert to the crown at his death. Your theory as to pennies of Richard and John continuing to be coined with the dies of Henry II. must also, I think, stand uncontroverted until (which is a very unlikely occurrence) a hoard of English coins [with the names] of Richard and John turns up."

To prevent the possibility of my description of the coins being misunderstood, I have in Plate V. appended sketches of the principal varieties. And as, on reperusal, I am not sure that my paper is as clearly arranged and composed as it might have been by a more practised numismatist, I have also appended what seem to be the four corner-stones of my fabric in a tabular form, showing the history, the coins, and the deductions. In this I have confined myself to the one question, irrespective of details, *Did only Henry II., or only Henry III., or both,* coin the short-cross pennies which all read HENRICUS REX, with remarkable general similarity of arrangement and character; *or did not all four sovereigns, Henry II., Richard I., John, and Henry III.,* do so?

W. H. D. L.

SHORT-CROSS PENNIES.

SUMMARY OF THE ARGUMENT.

Documentary Evidence.	Numismatic Evidence.
I. William was moneyer at Carlisle and Newcastle during the whole of Henry II.'s first great recoinage, and no longer.	His coins exhaust the varieties of the type of the Tealby find.

Therefore: that type represents Henry II.'s first great recoinage only.

II. Alan was moneyer at Carlisle during the rest of the reign of Henry II. He was the king's moneyer. The earldom of Northumberland was in the king's hand. There was no mint then at Durham. In the reign of Richard I. the Bishop of Durham might cause him to coin at Durham, being Earl of Northumberland. Alan ceased office before John's coinage.	His coins exhibit a plurality of pearls in the diadem and the short-cross type. They occur for both Durham and Carlisle, and are of the first or archaic variety of the type. He lived at Carlisle, and though his mine was principally in Northumberland, no coins struck by him at Newcastle have occurred to me. His later coins have the pearls confined to five, and are of the type in which the cross pomellée mint-mark is first found.

Therefore: Alan's coins struck at Durham must be referred to Richard I.'s time, and Henry II. *did* coin short-cross pennies, and those of one variety only, which was continued into Richard I.'s reign without change of legend.

III. John's coinage was contemporary with Otho IV. of Germany, who resigned before its completion. Thomas, son of Alan, was not moneyer at Carlisle until the reigns of John and Henry III.	Otho's coins are in imitation of our short-cross pennies with the cross pomellée mint-mark, which mint-mark ordinarily occurs on two varieties only, and which varieties with and without that mark have been found in a worn state with new Irish pennies of John. The coins of Thomas at Carlisle are of a short-cross type.

Therefore: John continued to strike short-cross pennies without change of legend, and the type was thus continued to the reign of Henry III.

IV. William Tailor did not acquire a die at Canterbury until the reign of Henry III.	His coins are of a short-cross type, differing in character from those above.

Therefore: Henry III.'s first coinages were also of a short-cross type.

Explanation of Plate V.

Fig. 1. A thin-lettered and early specimen of the old, or Henry II.'s type, struck by Goldwine on C. Some marks across the parts in relief, omitted in the drawing to avoid confusion, indicate that this piece was restruck. (Cab. Longstaffe.)

„ 2. The same type struck by Alein on Car., he being the moneyer there of Henry II. and Richard I. (Cab. Longstaffe.)

„ 3. The same type carried into the reign of Richard I., and struck by Alein on Duno., during Bishop Pudsey's possession of the silver mine. (Cab. Longstaffe.)

„ 4. Another piece of Alein on Duro. The 1-1 curls become 3-1. The style, therefore, changing before 1194. (Cab. Longstaffe.)

„ 5. The type continued by a penny of Alein on Cardi. Another curl. The number now is 3-2. (Cab. Sainthill.) It increased to 3-3.

„ 6. A new type, introducing the five pearls and a dot after Henricus. Curls 2-5. This specimen struck by Alain V. on Lund. (Cab. Sainthill.) The diadem of this type, as in the specimen engraved, is frequently rather arched.

„ 7. The same type, having lost the dot after Henricus, and growing coarser. Struck by Lefwine on Nico., who was moneyer there in 4 John. (Cab. Boyne.) Mr. Pownall has a specimen struck by Alain on Card.

„ 8. The short-cross coinage in its worst state, broad and barbarous. The curls run into a resemblance of 1-2. (Cab. Longstaffe.)

„ 9. A somewhat better type, in which the cross pomellée first occurs as mm. This example struck by Alan on Card. (Cab. Sainthill.)

„ 10. The improved coinage of John. Pellets introduced in the curls, which are 2-2. The cross pomellée mm., which was copied by the contemporary emperor, Otho IV. Struck by Peres on Dure. (Cab. Brockett.) The cross pomellée is not the usual mm., and is perhaps early in the style.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE (*continued*).

Fig. 11. A penny of Tomas on Car., who succeeded his father Alan there, and flourished *temp.* John and Henry III. The face thinner, and the curls tending to 3-3. (Cab. Boyne.)

„ 12. The curls decidedly 3-3. The lettering improving, the reverse of this penny of Walter on Can. being unusually free. (Cab. Longstaffe.)

„ 13. The later type of Henry III. struck by William Tailor at Canterbury. (Cab. Pownall.)

„ 14. A curious transitional penny of Nichole on Lun., leading to the long-cross manner. (Cab. Longstaffe.)

XVIII.

THE CROSS POMMÉE ON SHORT-CROSS PENNIES OF HENRY II. AND III.

A CERTAIN number of the short-cross pennies bear the initial cross of the legend on the reverse, pommée. Many of these coins having lately passed through my hands, I have made a list of those on which this peculiar mark occurs, and I now offer it to the readers of the NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, for the benefit of those collectors who may likewise be interested in the subject.

Mints.		*Moneyers.*
CANTERBURY. . .	✣	COLDWINE ON C.
„ . . .	✣	COLDWINE ON CA.
„ . . .	✣	ARNAVD ON CA.
„ . . .	✣	ERNAVD ON C.
„ . . .	✣	HVE ON CANTE.
„ . . .	✣	IOHAN ON CAN.
„ . . .	✣	IOHAN ON CANT.
„ . . .	✣	NICHOLE ON CAN.
„ . . .	✣	NICHOLE ON CANT.
„ . . .	✣	SAMVEL ON CAN.
„ . . .	✣	SIMON ON CAN.
DURHAM	✣	PERES ON DVRE.
„	✣	NICHOLE DV.
EXETER	✣	RICARD ON ECCE.
LINCOLN	✣	ALAIN ON NICO.
„	✣	ALAIN ON NICOL.

Lincoln	✣	RICARD ON NICOL.
London	✣	FVLKE ON LVND.
„	✣	FOLKE ON LVND.
„	✣	FVLKE ON LVN.
„	✣	FVLKE ON LVND.
„	✣	HENRI ON LVNDE.
„	✣	NICHOLE ON LVN.
„	✣	RICARD ON LVN
„	✣	WILLEM ON LVN.
„	✣	WILLEM ON LW.
„	✣	WILLEM ON LV.
„	✣	WILLELM ON LVN.
„	✣	. . . . ON LVNDE (a half-penny).
Norwich	✣	IOHAN ON NORW.
Northampton . .	✣	RENALD ON NOR.
Rhyddlan . . .	✣	SIMON ON RVLA.
„ . . .	✣	SIMOND ON RVLA.
„ . . .	✣	SIMVND ON RVLA.
„ . . .	✣	TOMAS ON RVLA.
Bury St. Edmund's	✣	IOAN ON SANTE.
„	✣	IOHAN ON SANTED.
Winchester . .	✣	ADAM ON WIN.
„ . . .	✣	HENRI ON WINCE.
„ . . .	✣	IOAN ON . . .
York	✣	DAVI ON EVERW.
„	✣	EVERARD ON V. (?)
„	✣	NICHOLE ON EVER.

I know several duplicates of the above forty-five varieties; in all fifty-seven coins. Of these ten belong to Mr. Sainthill (who was the first to call attention[1] to this peculiarity among the short-cross pennies); fifteen more are in my own collection; and twenty-four of the remainder, as well as the half-penny, are in the British Museum. Though I have no reason to consider the time

[1] "Olla Podrida," vol. i. pl. xviii.

wasted which was bestowed on the investigation of this rare mark, I cannot, however, feel that my inquiry leads at present to any result of importance. Specially must I say that I am not expecting from it now, as I once hoped I might, any clue to a correct conclusion of that case, several times tried in the pages of the NUMISMATIC CHRONICLE, as to the rightful attribution of these coins either to Henry II. or Henry III.—a case tried several times, but as yet without an issue which has been generally accepted. For we may still go to the cabinet of one collector and find all these pieces given to Henry III., while we see them in that of another, and in our national collection, deliberately assigned to his grandfather, Henry II. This is much to be regretted. That Mr. Longstaffe's[2] way of dealing with them, so far as it affects the claims of these two sovereigns (I say nothing at present about Richard and John), will be thankfully accepted by our disputing numismatists, I incline to think. Speaking for myself, for some time past I have been of opinion that some of them justly belong to one king, and some to the other.

With respect, now, to the cross pommée, though I do not imagine it will serve as evidence in the decision of this interesting question, it is not altogether without an interest of its own. Occurring not often enough to lead us into clearly-defined conclusions, it is, however, found on well-executed pieces too frequently to allow us to consider

[2] This paper was read before the Society in April of the present year. I then knew that Mr. Longstaffe's valuable evidence on this subject was forthcoming, but had not then enjoyed the opportunity of forming an opinion upon his whole case; indeed, I cannot say that I yet have, at the time of writing this postscript.

it the sign of a bastard coin, the issue of a workman's blundering negligence. In the two hoards described in the CHRONICLE (*New Series*, vol. i. p. 204), amounting together to more than a thousand coins, as many as nine were found to bear this unusual mark. Since it seems to be a peculiarity not confined to any moneyer, mint, or type, it might be regarded as the result of caprice in days when a precise uniformity of design was little studied or insisted on. But I do not regard it so myself. Though possessing no positive proofs of its legitimacy, I cannot help suspecting a reason for its use. It may, for instance, have separated part of a moneyer's work from the rest, distinguishing one "delivery" of coins from another; just as the mullet of six points added to the letter E on Queen Anne's Edinburgh money is said to have distinguished her coinage of A.D. 1708 from that of the preceding year. Or, if not identifying the work of the same artificer at different periods, it may have specially stamped the handiwork of one who bore some common name, the name of a fellow "monetarius" engaged in the same mint; or, in a case where father and son, both being called William, were employed together in the same place, this distinctive cross would point out the coins for which each William was to be held responsible. (See note, Simon's "Irish Coins," p. 6).

These conjectures can be strengthened. A Canterbury coin of Hue in the British Museum, though of the same date and type as the coin ✣ HVE ON CAN, referred to in the above list, is in my judgment certainly the production of another hand. Again, a moneyer, named Henry, mints at Canterbury the easily-recognised early type, which I think belongs to the twelfth century and Henry II.; but then, amongst the later issues of short-cross pennies

from that mint, attributed generally to Henry III., I find a Henry was at work, and *this second Henry uses the cross pommée.* These examples could easily be multiplied. I will briefly say that I notice distinctions of this sort between Johns at Canterbury, with and without the cross ✣; between London Henries, Nicholes, and Richards; between the coins struck at Norwich by John and Renald, as well as by those of Everard and Nichole of York,—all of which I have had good opportunities of comparing.

The less observed marks on these pieces deserve more attention than they get, and might well be considered in connection with the subject of this paper; I mean such as these—when dots are inserted amidst the letters of a proper name; thus, LVN·D, GOLD·WINE; or where the letter X of the word REX, in a Lincoln penny of my own, is represented by the cross pommée. These I suppose are usually considered to be moneyers' private marks rather than mint-marks recognised by State authority. When I venture to class the cross pommée among them, it is a satisfaction to feel my own opinion supported by that of Mr. Sainthill, who has long been engaged in the study of these coins, and to whose kindness I owe much for information given respecting them. It served a purpose, may be, such as I have now suggested, but one which numismatic research cannot with certainty be expected to divine.

ASSHETON POWNALL.

APRIL, 1863.

XIX.

NOTE ON THE MEDALLION OF DIOCLETIAN AND MAXIMIAN, FOUND AT LYONS.

Temple Place, Strood, Kent,
August 13th, 1863.

My Dear Sir,

While I readily accept my friend De la Saussaye's attribution of the interesting medallion found at Lyons to the Emperors Diocletian and Maximian, I venture to submit to his consideration, through the medium of the Numismatic Chronicle, a suggestion.

I am disposed to recognise in the two groups *three* important personages, instead of *two;* and I am inclined to lay the scene at a somewhat later period in the reign of the two emperors.

If we consider the warrior led by the two Victories in the lower compartment to be Maximian, we must see him repeated under two different forms in the same picture: while it would appear that the whole is intended for one subject, the upper being a continuation of the lower division. But if we regard the military figure returning through Castellum to Mogontiacum as Constantius Chlorus, we remove the duality of the same person; and, I think, invest the subject with at least equal interest, and with greater consistency.

In the lower division, then, I view Constantius returning

from his crowning victory over the German peoples, represented by the group introduced to the two nimbed figures, Diocletian and Maximian, who, apparently, receive them in a friendly spirit. None of the figures appear to be captives, for they have not the hands tied, as is the ordinary way in which subjugation is depicted upon Roman coins: on the contrary, the representation conveys the idea of a beneficent reception; and this leads me to suggest, further, that it is probable this medallion may also have been intended to commemorate the introduction of the conquered Franks across the Rhine into Gaul, and the ratification of this wise measure of Constantius by Diocletian and Maximian. They had formerly been settled in the districts of the Nervii and Treviri by Maximian; and, thus now, says Eumenius, "per victorias tuas, Constanti, Cæsar invicte, quicquid infrequens Ambiano, et Bellovaco, et Tricassino solo, Lingonicoque restabat, barbaro cultore revirescit." [1]

The die for this medallion, it is very probable, may have been engraved at Lugdunum.

I am, my dear sir,

Very truly yours,

C. Roach Smith.

John Evans, Esq.,

Sec. Num. Soc., &c.

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[1] Panegyric. Constantio Cæs., v. 21.

XX.

NOTE ON THE COINS INSCRIBED OYEPBIANΩN.

The discovery of an unpublished name of city on a numismatic monument is always a matter of interesting inquiry and useful discussion. The time is past when Sestini and Mionnet could afford in every volume of their publications, a number of new geographical appellations; and our best thanks are due to Mr. Churchill Babington, for his attempt to elucidate the legend on the two brass coins reading OYEPBIANΩN.

But even after the advances made by so learned a scholar, there still remains some doubt about the possibility of finding a Greek legend on a coin struck in a place situated between Siscia and Sirmium, more than two hundred miles westward from Viminacium, in an entirely Latin country.

And further, we may trace some elements of uncertainty in the authority of Ptolemy alluded to; as we find in the *Itinerarium* of Antoninus, as well as in the *Itinerarium Hierosolymitanum,* the name VEREIS, written in various manuscripts VERCIS, VERICIS, in accordance with the modern form Brecz, identified by Reichardt. It may be very easily understood how, in the course of ages, and by the mere effect of mistake or want of attention, BEPEIC

or BEPKIS could have assumed the form BEPBIS under the pen of a copyist; especially when manuscripts were written in uncial characters.

On the other hand, Constantinus Porphyrogenitus, accounting for the peculiar mode of life adopted by the Russians in his time, says that in the month of November they used to leave the cold and uncomfortable countries in which they had spent the summer-time, and move towards more pleasant countries inhabited by Sclavi: *Berbiani*, Drugubites, and others. Ἤγουν εἰς τὰς Σκλαβινίας τῶν τε Βερβιάνων καὶ τῶν Δρουγουβίτων, καὶ Κριβίτζων καὶ τῶν Σερβιῶν καὶ λοιπῶν Σκλαβῶν. (*De administr. imper.* cap. ix., p. 79.) Gallicia at this epoch was subject to Russians. If the *oppidum* of the Drugubites can be identified with the actual *Drohobitz* (seven leagues east of Sambor, south of Lemberg), we should look for the Berbiani along the Dniester, on the road to Odessus, a town where Greek legends are met with. The type of Minerva is well known on some coins of Odessus. It even appears that the coins inscribed OYEPBIANΩN have an Odessian or Tomian appearance (as far as I can judge from the woodcut). Therefore, without being able to point to the very spot where the coins published by Mr. Churchill Babington were issued, I venture to recommend that learned antiquary to pursue his studies by an examination of the several parts of Bessarabia where the Berbiani are very likely to be found. His great knowledge of ancient literature will supply him with some good and satisfactory solution of the enigma.

ADRIEN DE LONGPÉRIER.

XXI.

KENTISH TOKENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. (*Continued.*)

MARGATE.

PLATE M.

No. 1.—"George Freind, at Margeeit, in the Ile of Thanett, G.M.F." has a tobacconist's sign, *three pipes*, commonly called "fairy pipes," of the character of those so frequently dug up in both London and country excavations. When complete, they have straight stems about seven inches in length, rather thicker than those of the present day, with very small egg-shaped bowls, well adapted to the price of tobacco when it sold for its weight in silver. Their truthfulness of shape will be also readily admitted by all who are familiar with Teniers' interiors and admirable smoking scenes. The name of the town on this farthing is remarkable, as being the only instance of such spelling.

No. 2.—The halfpenny of "Steven Greedier of Marget in Thannet" was from a deep sunk die, and is to be met with in excellent preservation; it has the Fishmongers' arms—azure, three dolphins, naiant, in pale, argent; finned, and ducally crowned, or; between two pair of luces, in saltire, the sinister surmounting the dexter, proper; over the nose of each luce a ducal crown of the third; on a chief, gules; three pair of keys in saltire, or. Crest, two

cubit arms erect, the dexter vested, or; the sinister, azure; both cuffed, argent; holding in the hands, proper, a regal crown of the last. Supporters:—the dexter a merman proper, on his head a helmet; the body only, covered in armour; in his dexter hand a sabre, all of the first. The sinister a mermaid, proper, crined, or; in her sinister hand a mirror, of the last. Motto, "All worship be to God only."

No. 3.—A farthing of "Chreston Houdgben, of Marget, in Kent, C. H." The device is a trade, or merchant's, mark.

No. 4 is a cheesemonger's token, having a cheesecutter for its device, and the legend "Joseph Jewell, 1669, in Margitt in Kent, his half peny, I. E. I."

No. 5.—The halfpenny of a tallow-chandler, at the sign of the Tallow-chandlers' Arms, "Richard Langley at Margit in Tenit, his halfe peny, 1667."

No. 6.—"Joseph Mackrith, of Margeret in Kent, I. I. M." *A sugar loaf.*

This token, if correctly assigned to Margate, has a very curiously blundered spelling of the name.

Margate, having no land to bound its horizon, and the wide-spread German Ocean for many miles open before it, is said to have derived its name from the early sea-rovers, who called it "Mer" or "Mar" (*mare*) "gett," *gate*—Sea-gate.

No. 7.—The boat under sail on the farthing of "Sarah Reade of Margit in Cent," is very similar to that on No. 39 of the Canterbury series, where it serves for the sign of the "Ship." There is an inn with this sign at Margate, and the issuer's name occurs among the present inhabitants of that town. The orthography of the county, "Cent," is remarkable.

No. 8.—This token contains all the history that can be gleaned of "William Savage of Marget in Kent." The device and initials tell that he was a grocer, and unmarried.

No. 9 is the last in the present known list of Margate tokens, and has the latest date on that series. John Skinner was unmistakably proprietor of a Margate *hoy*. Pepys, according to his diary, availed himself of the services of such a boat for the conveyance of his luggage.

"1661, June 16th. . . . . At night resolved to hire a *Margate hoy*, who would go away to-morrow morning, which I did, and sent the things all by him."

It has been observed in these notes that the hoy was much used as a passage boat. The following from the New Romney MS. diary is minutely descriptive of a journey to and from London, partly undertaken in the *hoy*, and gives an excellent idea of middle-class travelling in the early part of the last century.

"1748, February 17th, Friday.—Eliz. Miller, J. Walk's wife, and Thos. Bannewell, all set out. Jo^{n}. Walk and Thos. Miller carried them beyond Elham, and Thos. brought the horses home; y^{e} night, they to Mark Walks, at Bourn, and lay there; a Satterday (y^{e} 18) they three to Canterbury. Jo^{n}. Walk home to-day, dined at Mrs. Mount's, at 4½ got into y^{e} caravan, by seven to Whitstaple, went on board Mr. Coultrup's *Hoy*, up at Bear key, 1 o'clock a Sunday (y^{e} 19) to Mark Walk's 2 o'clock, laid there that night. Charles came to them 12 o'clock a Monday (y^{e} 20). E. M. had lodging in Red Lyon Street, Clerkenwell, and a Tuesday spent her time w^{h} Mr. Walk and Chas.; a Wednesday (y^{e} 22) Chas. and she all about London, the same to Thursday, five o'clock in the even^{s}, and then went on board a Feversham *hoy* and came to Bro^{r}. Fox's just five o'clock a Friday (24) and staid there till Monday (y^{e} 27) and then to Wye in a waggon, to Mr. Law's, tea by three o'clock, but laid at Mr. Back's; at ten o'clock (y^{e} 28) she came out of Wye on foot. Thos. Law came to Bilsington Cross w^{h} her,

for one shilling, and spent five pence, and home just four and a quarter o'clock, being Tuesday, in good health, and had fine weather all y^e^ time."

No. 10, the halfpenny of John Dyer, payable at the sign of the Sugar Loaf, it is thought constituted the only medium for small change in Minster, an extensive parish and considerable village about five miles from Ramsgate. The railway passes close to the church, and affords, from the station, an excellent view of that ancient structure, with its tower and spire. The abbey is at a short distance to the north of the church. A few years since it underwent a complete repair, when the new work was made to correspond as much as possible with the ancient walls.

No. 11 has on the obverse, "Richard Baker," and the "Grocer's Arms," on the reverse, "in New Rumney R.M.B."

Time has not yet suffered that this humble token should be the only memorial of a good man, whose name and family are still remembered on account of their charities. A very old and much-defaced altar-tomb in the church of New Romney has an early notice of the name, "Ricardus Baker," and the date, "1637." Also inscribed on a slab, and on the stone at the head of the tomb, is the following:—

"Here lieth the body of Richard Baker, Minister of God's Word, as also late Governor of the Hospitall of the foundation of Mr. John Southland of this town, Gent."

Also on the side—

"Emisit tenues, haud vitam amisit, in auras,
Non delendus abit, sæpe dolendus obit:
Dum vixit, vixit pietatis amator abunde,
Tunc pietate fluens, nunc Deitate fruens."

The token has no date; it was probably issued by the Richard Baker who was mayor of New Romney in 1650, and again in 1655. Through the kindness of the Rev. R. Smith, Vicar, and H. B. Walker, Esq., of New Romney, it is ascertained that the church register of that town commences with the entry of his marriage.

"Nuptias solennes . . . etc. A° 1662."
"Richardus Baker et Amisia Munus, Vidua Jan: 28 ^{vo}."

He did not long survive this marriage. A badly written and scarcely legible entry in the register of deaths records, that in "1665 Richard Baker was Bouried May ij."

His son Richard, from the register of burials and the inscription on his monument in the church of New Romney, was born about 1651, by a former marriage, during which the token having "M" for the initial of the wife's name, was probably issued.

"1725. Mr. Richard Baker, jurat bur^{d}. May 1st."

On a monument in the church is—

"Here lieth interred the body of Richard Baker, Gent., jurate, and eight times mayor of this Corporation. He married Martha, daughter of John Sheaf, of Rolvenden, Gent. He died April 27th, 1725, Æ^{t}. 74, and left issue by her one son."

It has been suggested from the coincidence of "M" with Martha, that the last mentioned was the issuer of the token, but this could hardly have been possible, for at the latest date of these tokens, 1672, when they were put down by royal proclamation, he was only twenty-one years of age, and the appearance of the token itself evidently indicates an early date.

The registers show they had two sons,—"Baptisms,

1695, August xxviij. Richard, the son of Mr. Richard Baker, Jurat, by Martha his wife, was born the seventh day of July ult." This child died at an early age. "Anno Dni. 1704, October xxij. Richard, the son of Richard Baker, Gent., was here buryed the two and twentieth day of October, 1704." The entry of the baptism of Thomas in 1696, or about that time, is not found; his death occurred in 1733. "Mr. Thomas Baker was bur[d] December the 28th."

In Miller's diary is, "1733, Dec[r]. 21st, Mr. Thomas Baker dyed at London, and was brought home a Christmas Day."

A tablet in the church has the following inscription:—

"Here also lieth interred Thomas Baker, son of Richard Baker, Gent. He departed this life December y[e] 21st, 1733. Ætat 37.

"Whose death by all is much lamented. His life being exemplary, virtuous, and charitable; following the example of his deceased father at his death, that the poor might not forget their kind benefactor, he left a valuable endowment to the hospital of the four widows in this town and port, and five pounds per annum to the poor of this parish, to be paid perpetually on y[e] 14th day of October."

The family became extinct on the death of Thomas, and Mr. John Coates, of New Romney, was his heir and executor.

Romney, from its Saxon title, *Rumen-ea,* may be considered to mean Roman Island; a claim further corroborated by Holinshed, who calls it "Insula Romanorum."

The origin of New Romney is attributed to the decay of the ancient port and haven of Old Romney. It had the privilege of being one of the Cinque Ports, and in the period of our early sovereigns, was divided into twelve wards, had five parish churches, a priory, and hospital for the sick.

In a few years this state of prosperity was overthrown by a succession of storms and tempests, the first of which took place in the reign of Henry III. A fourth tempest arose in 1334, which drove in such an immense quantity of beach at the mouth of the Rumenea, as to occasion the main portion of the waters of this river to seek a new channel further to the westward, at the distance of about three miles from the present mouth of Rye harbour; the sea at the same time receded, and the town then fell rapidly to decay.

In the accounts of the treasurers of Sandwich for the year 1498, is this entry :—

"Paid to iij parishe chirchis at Romenell, every churche ij s. vj d."

Leland writes :—

"Rumeney is one of the v portes, and hath bene a netely good haven, yn so much that withyn remembrance of men shyppes have cum hard up to the towne and cast ancres yn one of the chyrch yardes. The se ys now a ij myles fro the towne, so sore thereby now decayed, that where ther wher iij great paroches and chirches sumtyme, is now scant one wel mayteined."

Henry VI., at the intercession of Archbishop Chicheley, granted the priory to All Souls College, Oxford, from which it was alienated, and eventually became the property and residence of the issuer of the token last described.

No. 12.—"Isaac Rutton at y^e^ Georg," *St. George and the Dragon,* "in New Rumnay in Kent his half peny."

"1739, March 31st. I removed from y^e^ Geo. yard to y^e^ new school house" is in the New Romney diary. The "George" was certainly then a tavern, but when its sign was taken down, and it became a private house,

is not known. Isaac Rutton, the issuer, was the son of Isaac Rutton, Lieutenant of Sandown Castle, near Deal, and great-grandson of Abraham Rutton, citizen and brewer, of London; he was born in 1567, and married in 1586, Susannah Van Lent, of Sandwich, and afterwards came to that town, and brewed for the navy. He died during his mayoralty, in 1608, possessed of several estates in London and elsewhere.

The name of this family, distinguished at various periods in the learned professions, is now scarcely to be met with in Kent. Some of its descendants are still living in Ireland. Neither the marriage nor death of the issuer is found in the church register of New Romney, but the births and deaths of several of his children are there recorded.

No. 13 has a sexfoil and "William Sudell his half peny Lidd in Kent 1669 W.F.S." between three sexfoils.

No. 14.—The farthing of the same William Sudell, having for a device *three cloves*, part of the charge on the arms of the Grocers' Company; on the reverse, "in Lidd 1662 W.S."

From the letters "W.S." we learn the issuer was a bachelor in 1662, and from the letters "W.F.S." on the halfpenny issued in 1669, that he had married in that interval; also, that his wife's Christian name commenced with the letter "F." The church registers do not record this event; but, in the register of marriages, only two short years after the issue of his halfpenny, is, "1671. William Sudell, Esq., Bayliff of Lydd, married Ann Knight, Widdow." This latter marriage, like the first, was of short duration; for, in five years after, in the list of burials, is, "1676, Jan^{ry}. Mrs. Sudell, the wife of William Sudell, Juratt." Neither the burial of William

Sudell, nor any of that name, or anything more concerning them, can be found in the church registers of Lydd; and, although his name and family have for many years passed away from among the inhabitants of that town, he is now shown, through the kind investigation of the Rev. B. Cobb, to have been a man of influence and authority in his day.

The town of Lydd is about three and a half miles from New Romney, dividing a large open tract of land into two parts, named the East and West Ripe; the sand-hills of the former, and the long parallel banks of the latter, show that they derived their name from "ripa," as the town itself from "littus," on account of its situation near the sea-shore. It is within the liberty of the Cinque Ports, and a member of the town and port of New Romney, and a corporation *by prescription*. A most interesting notice of this parish occurs in the charter of Offa to Archbishop Janibert. The original document was, and, it is believed, is still in the Surrenden library. A copy of it is printed in Somner's "Roman Ports and Forts in Kent," 1693:—

"In nomine Jesu Salvatoris Mundi, etc., Ego, Offa, rex totius Angliorum patriæ, dabo et concedo Janibert Archiepiscopo ad Ecclesiam Christi aliquam partem terræ, trium aratrorum, quod Cantianitè dicitur, 'three Sulinges' in occidentali parte regionis quæ dicitur Mersware, ubi nominatur ad Lyden, et hujus terræ sunt hæc territoria; mare in oriente, in aquilone, et ab austro terra regis Edwy . . . nominant Dengemere, usque ad lapidem appositum in ultimo terræ, et in occidente, et aquilone confinia regni ad Bleechinge."

Dengemarsh, Bleechings, and Stone End still keep these names. Near the latter, there was once a great heap of stones; the spot, to the present day, being traditionally pointed out as the tomb of St. Crispin and Cris-

pianus, who, it is said, lost their lives by shipwreck on that coast, and were buried there.

Batteley, in his *Antiquitates Rutupinæ*, conjectures that a stone might once have borne the name, or have been traditionally reported to have been set up by some of the family of the Crispini among the Romans, who had the command here in Britain, and in process of time, through ignorance and superstition, received the name tradition still assigns. Cardinal Wolsey had the living of Lydd; he was inducted in 1506.

The following unpublished account of the landing of George I. in the west part of the parish, was extracted many years since from the church register:—

"Mem.—That on the 7th day of January, 1724-5, his Majesty King George came from Rye to Lydd, in his way to London from Hanover. He was driven to Rye by a storm, and landed on the beach about Juriesgap, and walked from thence to Rye, very much fatigued. He was detained there till Friday by a deep snow-storm. He was received at Lydd by the Bailiff and Corporation against Mr. Lee's door. The trained bands were under arms and lined the street, the bells rang, a large ship's flag was displayed on the great pinnacle of the steeple, and the great guns and small arms were fired.

"His Majesty passed through the street. Mr. Bailiff, upon the stopping of his Majesty's coach, made him a short compliment upon his safe arrival after the danger and fatigue of the storm, and then offered the ensigns of his office, which he was desired to keep for his Majesty's use. Immediately, when Mr. Richard Noble, then Bailiff, had ended his compliment, Mr. Henry Wood, then curate, began the following speech to his Majesty:—

"'May it please your Majesty, we, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Bailiff, Jurats, and Commoners, Minister and Parishioners of your Majesty's ancient town and corporation of Lydd, humbly beg leave, with hearts full of gratitude to the Divine Providence, who hath preserved your Majesty from the imminent danger of the sea, joyfully to congratulate your arrival into your kingdom of Great Britain, to wish your Majesty a safe and speedy journey to your capital, and a long and happy reign over a dutiful and an affectionate

people, who only want to show your Majesty that they love your sacred person with the most ardent affection, and to return the felicity they enjoy under your mild and gracious administration with the profoundest and most cheerful obedience There is yet one wish remaining, which we reserve for the last, because we know it sits nearest to your royal heart, even yet, if it may please the Divine Providence, to prosper your Majesty's pious endeavours for the protection and security of the Protestant Faith at home and abroad, to the maintenance of true religion, to the confusion of superstition and tyranny, to the lasting honour of your Majesty's name, and to the brightening of the crown of glory that awaits your Majesty in the next life.

" ' May it please your Majesty, I have a sense of the great honour I now enjoy, but I am not forgetful of the rigour of the season, and therefore, in tenderness to your Majesty, I must do violence to myself by putting an immediate stop to the most grateful employment, that of prayers and good wishes for the prosperity of your Majesty and Royal Family, but they shall always have their full scope elsewhere, even in the desk, the pulpit, and the altar; and herein all considerate persons will, in their several stations and capacities, follow my example, as being entirely convinced that, whilst they are praying for your Majesty and your Royal Family, they are in an effectual manner praying for a continuance of their own preservation and happiness.

" ' I humbly hope your Majesty will be pleased graciously to excuse a flattering tongue, unable to express the affection of a heart overawed by your Majesty's presence.'

" Lord Townsend said his Majesty was well pleased with every part of the speech, and so they drove on."

Plate N.

Ashford, called in ancient records Estefort, Essetesford, and Esshestisford, is said to have taken its name from the river running close to it, which Lambarde says ought not to be called the Stour until it has passed this town, but Esshe, or Eschet, a name now quite forgotten, the river being known from its rise at Lenham, through its whole course, by the name of the Stour only. Philipott writes, Ashford was originally named Eshetisford,

from the numerous ash-trees growing about the ford. This implies that the river was then forded where the bridges now are, as it is at the present day near the water-mill, approaching Great Chart.

The tokens of this town are fifteen.

No. 1 has "James Bassett in Ashford 1669 his half peny," St. George on horseback, in a tunic, and encased in armour, with an immense scimetar in his uplifted right hand, threatening destruction to the dragon under his horse's feet.

The "George" is still in Ashford, and has, apparently, undergone but slight alteration since the days of James Bassett.

No. 2.—"Frances Baylef at the Pyd Bull in Ashford." "Frances" conveys the idea that Fanny Baylef was hostess of the "*Pyd Bull.*" The initials on the reverse correct this error, and inform us that the host's name was Frank, and that his fair partner's commenced with I or J. The curious little animal, with its large erect head, and raised foot, stamping as in anger, was doubtless a favourite sign in a grazing and agricultural district, and intended as a representation of the far-famed Yorkshire breed of pied cattle, as much admired in the fertile pastures of Kentish farmers, two centuries since, as at the present day.

No. 3 is the halfpenny of "William Botting of Ashford in Kent 1669;" the device, *a malt shovel,* points to his trade.

No. 4 has "Benjamin Bowyer in Ashford 1664 his half peny," and the *Haberdashers' arms.*

Haberdashers, anciently called Hurrers and Milleners, were incorporated 26 Henry VI. Their arms are, Barry, nebulée of six, argent and azure; on a bend, gules; a

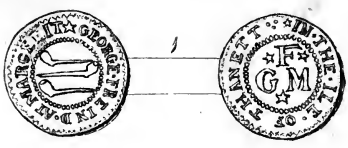
lion, passant, guardant, or. Crest, two arms, embowed, proper, issuing from clouds of the last; holding a chaplet of laurel, vert. Supporters, two Indian goats, argent; attired and unguled, or. Motto, "Serve and obey."

No. 5.—The irregularity of the margin in this and in several tokens on the plate is intended to show that the metal was not properly placed on the die, attributable to the hurried and careless manner in which they were struck. It will possibly be sought by some, as the county is not here given, how it is to be proved that this token was of Ashford, Kent, since there is a town of that name in Derbyshire, and also a village in Middlesex. This requirement will be satisfied as by an axiom, for the Chittendens in Ashford, for centuries past to the present time, have not wanted a man to represent their name. In the reign of Elizabeth, they were eminent clothiers at Hawkhurst, in Kent, and possessed Lilsden, in that parish.

The tankard, or pot, is said to have been of the form of a segment of a cone cut parallel to its base, from the delight of our ancestors in taking a toast in their ale; for this purpose, the base was broad, so that the composure of the drinker, when near the end of his draught, might not be suddenly dissipated by the descent of the sop with a splash into his eyes and face.

No. 6.—We here find Thomas Clerke, in 1668, had taken "y^{e} Pyd Bull in Ashford," and accommodated customers with "his half peny," of the device of which they doubtless said, as poor *Cassio* of *Iago's* second song, "Why this is more exquisite than the other!" The name of Clerke is still to be met with among the old inhabitants of Ashford and the neighbouring villages.

No. 7.—The name on this token is of very frequent



H. W. Ralfe.

MARCATE, *Minster, Romney, and Lydd* TOKENS.

occurrence in Kent; but nothing more is known of John Denn, of Ashford, in 1669, than can be gleaned from "his half peny."

No. 8.—The *mark*, a lozenge, pierced, is a peculiarity on the farthing of "Thomas Fenner at Ashford in Kent;" also the joining of the figures 5 and 7, denoting the date (16)57, and the circular base of the shield, bearing the *Grocers' arms.* This token also is thought to contain all that is known of the issuer.

No. 9.—"Thomas Flint in Ashford 1664" across the field; and on the reverse the letters "T. S. F." An old inhabitant of Ashford is the last of the family of this name in that town, where it has been respected and valued, both in gentlemen and traders. The clocks and watches of the latter, marked with the name, and scattered over the county of Kent, will possibly not so effectually serve to transmit it to posterity as the little farthing token.

No. 10.—The mark is here a pierced mullet, and the legend "William Osborne of Ashford 1663 W. S. O.;" device, the Grocers' arms. Richard Osborne, Esq., of Ashford, was the father of Sir Edward Osborne, clothworker, Lord Mayor of London in the twenty-fifth year of Elizabeth, and the direct ancestor of Osborne, Duke of Leeds.

No. 11 is a farthing, having "Thomas Redfeild of Ashford in Kent," *a chequered square*, and the letters "T. A. R."

The "Chequers" inn was pulled down many years since; it stood on the north-east side of the church.

No. 12.—Mary Steed marked her halfpenny with a little flower of five petals; if not intended, yet it may be regarded as a forget-me-not!

H. W. Rolfe.

(*To be continued.*)

NOTICE OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

In No. 3 (May and June) of the *Revue Numismatique* for 1863 there are the following articles :—

1. Letter XVII. to M. A. de Longpérier on the Gaulish Coinage (*Gaule Narbonnaise*), from M. F. de Saulcy.
2. "Note on the termination OS in the legends of some Gaulish coins." By M. A. de Longpérier.
3. "Note on two Mints of Alexander the Great." By M. François Lenormant.

The first series of coins of which M. Lenormant treats, is that small series composed of seven varieties of drachms and a stater, on which the symbol is a *rat*. M. Müller has left these coins of Alexander with the rat among the uncertain of Macedonia and Thessaly; but M. Lenormant, from a passage in Stephanus of Byzantium—where it is said that "the Thracians call a *rat* ἄργιλον," and from this cause named *Argilus*, a town founded by them—has assigned these coins to Argilus in Thrace, a town which at the close of the reign of Philip II. was comprised in Macedonia. The second series is that with the *bipennis* which has already been assigned by M. Müller to Tenedos in Caria, and to the uncertain of Thrace, Macedonia, and Thessaly. M. Lenormant has attributed one drachm (No. 581) to Pagasæ, an important town of Thessalian Magnesia.

4. "A Gold Stater of Athens." By M. Beulé.
5. "Did the Assyrians make use of Coin?" By M. A. de Longpérier.

This article is a notice of the recent paper by our member, Mr. Dickinson, against the arguments of Mr. Fox Talbot. It will be needless to repeat them, but it may not be uninteresting to add here the translation of the same passage made by M. Jules Oppert.

Line 40. *Kima zikir sumiya sa ana nasar kitti u*
Sicut (est) appellatio nominis mei quo ob servatum foedus et
misarisu sutisur la lihi la habal insi inbuinni
pactum ejus, ob regnum sine superbia, sine injuria debilium nominarunt me
iluhi rabi.
Dii magni.

Line 41. *Kasap kidinni ir sasu ki pi dippati sa aima-*
Explicationem legum urbis illius secundum tabulas religionis
nisu kasap u zabar ana bilisunu utir.
ejus, ex argento et ære dominis eorum attuli.

Line 42. *Assu riggati la rusiĕ sa kasap kidinni*
Præterea normas sine ambiguitate, quæ (est) explicatio legum
la siba kidinni misar kidinni asar panesunu addinsunuti.
sine arbitrio, legum justitiæ, legum directionis facierum eorum dedi illis.

Line 40. "As it is the signification of my name, by which the great gods have named me, because I have observed the sworn faith and justice, and because I have reigned without violence, and without oppressing the weak."

Line 41. "I have communicated to the chiefs of the inhabitants the explanation of the laws of this town, conformably to the tables of the religion written on silver and on brass."

Line 42. "Besides, I have given them statutes free of ambiguity, which form the explanation of the laws without arbitration, laws of justice, laws which shall guide them in their acts."

M. de Longpérier states that the nature of the *Revue Numismatique* does not permit him to enter into full philological details, nor to reproduce the observations communicated by M. Oppert. He, however, notices, relative to line 41, that M. Place collected at Khorsabad tables of gold, silver, bronze, another metal (perhaps zinc), and lead, and that all these tables, of which four are in the Louvre, bear an inscription by order of Sargon. It will be seen that Mr. Dickinson and M. Oppert have arrived at the same results by different ways.

6. "Notices on the inedited Coins of Charles VIII. and Francis V." By M. Henri Morin-Pons.

7. "Coins of Pfalzel, of Thionville, of Rémilly, and of Remelange." By M. Charles Robert.

In the *Bulletin Bibliographique* is the third and last article of M. Cavedoni on the "Médailles Consulaires" of M. Cohen.

In the *Chronique* is a short note from M. Le Duc de Blacas correcting an error of M. Sabatier's in describing two Byzantine weights. (*Rev. Num.*, 1863, pp. 6—18.) Instead of ΛΓ should be read Γo + A, Γo being simply the Greek sign indicating the ounce.

There is also a notice of a find of Andalusian coins at Contres, in the *Département* of Loir-et-Cher, not far from Blois.

In No. 4 (July and August) of the *Revue Numismatique* for 1863 there are the following articles:—

1. "Coins of the Kings of Pontus, from a find in Amasia.—Confederation of some towns of Asia Minor.—Orontes, satrap of Mysia and Ionia.—Cetripolis, dynast of Thrace," by Mr. W. H. Waddington.

2. "Domitia Lucilla, mother of Marcus Aurelius," by M. A. de Longpérier.

The coin which M. de Longpérier has attributed to Domitia

Lucilla, mother of M. Aurelius, has upon the obverse the legend ΔOMITI . ΛOYKIΛΛAN NEIKAIEIC, and upon the reverse M. AYPHΛIOC OYHPOC KAICAP. It was struck at Nicæa in Bithynia. This coin could not be given to Lucilla, the daughter of M. Aurelius, for she was of the family *Annia*, and from the adoption of her father by Antoninus, would have been called *Aurelia*. Aurelius also named one of his children *Domitia Faustina*, probably after his mother; and the coins of the eldest of the family, Lucilla, wife of Verus, bear ANNIA ΛOYKIΛΛA. Nor can there be any reason for assigning this coin to Domitia Lucilla, the supposed wife of Ælius Verus, for no text or monument has revealed to us the name of the daughter of Nigrinus, whom Ælius married. From the fact that this coin does not give to Aurelius the title of consul, it was probably struck in A.D. 39, when he was eighteen years of age. M. Borghesi has already, in the *Giornale Arcadico* (March, 1819, p. 359, *seq.*), given an account of Domitia Lucilla. Her virtues are spoken of by several authors.

3. "On a 'Heaume d'argent' (silver helmet), or 'Gros Heaumé,' a royal coin of France," by M. le Baron Jérôme Pichon.

4. "Coins of Provence," by M. A. Carpentier.

5. "On some coin weights," by M. L. Deschamps de Pas.

In the *Nécrologie* are notices of the decease of Count Albert Ferrero della Marmora, and M. Domenico Spinelli, Prince of San-Giorgio, Director of the Museum of Naples.

In the *Monatsbericht der Königlichen Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin* for June is an interesting paper by Signor Zobel de Zangroniz, of Madrid, on a discovery of Hispano-Phœnician silver coins at Carthagena, communicated by Professor Mommsen. It has been found impossible to ascertain the exact number of the coins discovered, but about a hundred of them have been examined, of which several are unpublished. Of these the two most remarkable are what are apparently hexadrachms, weighing 361¼ and 344¾ grains troy respectively. They may be thus described:—

1. *Obv.*—Youthful male head, to left.
   Rev.—Horse, standing, to right, in front of a palm-tree.
2. *Obv.*—Laureate youthful male head, to left; behind, a club.
   Rev.—Elephant, walking, to right, its trunk partially coiled.

Other coins, of smaller denominations, but with nearly the same types, were found with them, which it is probable were all of Spanish mintage. The paper contains a valuable dissertation on the weight and proportions of the Spanish-Carthaginian cur-

rency, and is illustrated by two plates of the Phœnician coins which, according to the author's view, were struck in Spain.

In the *Reliquary* for July last, No. 13, edited by Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., is an article by the editor on the traders' tokens of Derbyshire, in which the tokens issued in the various towns comprised alphabetically between Alfreton and Ashford are noticed. The account is illustrated by wood-cuts of most of the tokens, and by notes, where practicable, on the family history of the issuers. We see that the account is to be continued; and as, when complete, it will be by far the most comprehensive account of the tokens of Derbyshire which has ever appeared, we call our readers' attention to this carefully edited periodical, in which will be found a great store of antiquarian and topographical lore, combined occasionally with numismatic essays.

MISCELLANEA.

Finds of Coins.—On the 30th of July last, some workmen, in pulling down an old house in Dean's Yard, Westminster, fell upon a store of gold coins. In the course of the same day they disposed of the bulk of them, amounting to more than 210, to a refiner, from whom they received £212 10*s.* as their value in old gold, and these are said to have been immediately melted. Eleven of the coins that had not been sold have been examined. They are all English nobles, six of Edward III., and five of Richard II., most being in good preservation, though a few are clipped.

Of the six nobles of Edward, four bear his title as Rex angl. z franc. d (ominus) hib (erniæ) [*var.* hyb. h.], coined after 1353 (An. Reg. 27), asserting his claim to the kingdom of France; and either before the treaty of Bretagne in 1360 (An. Reg. 34), when he renounced that claim, or after 1369 (An. Reg. 43), when he resumed it. The other two bear his title, Rex angl. dns hib. z (*sic*) aq (uitaniæ), and were struck between 1360 and 1369, during the period that he had renounced the claim to the French crown.

Of the five nobles of Richard, four bear his title as Rex angl. z franc. dns [*var.* d.], hib. z aq.; and one bears Rex angl. dns hib. z aq. Coins of this latter type are suggested by Leake to have been probably struck after 1396 (A. R. 20), when the king married the Lady Isabel of France, and a truce for twenty-eight years was established between the two kingdoms; when Richard may have thought it expedient to drop his title of King of France. (See Ruding.) T. J. A.

Finds of Coins in Leicestershire. — A gold *solidus* of Valentinian I., and two of Valens, were found 2½ miles S.E. of Melton-Mowbray, early in this year, by a labouring man, who was employed in working the stone of the country. As he was digging down, and before coming to the native rock, his progress was interrupted by a large stone, broken in two, which, in shape, dimensions, and character of its tooled surface, resembled a mill-stone. On the top of this stone was a quantity of loose black soil, and as the man shovelled the soil into an adjoining canal, he perceived these three coins, together with two small brass coins, one of which is undecipherable, and the other is of the Emperor Allectus.

Close to these coins, and among the black earth, were found also the remains of some ornaments, one piece looking like a portion of a bracelet.

The three gold coins are in very fine condition, and were struck respectively at Rome, Lyons, and Arles. A. P.

Find of Coins in Denbighshire.—On the 18th of February last, a labouring man, while engaged in draining a field in the parish of Llangyur, discovered an earthen vessel containing upwards of 2,000 Roman coins of the time of Constantine. The coins were of the common types so far as they are known, but no numismatist has had the opportunity of examining them. The condition of those which I have seen was, for the most part, very poor. The earthen vessel was, unfortunately, broken to pieces by the man's pick. A. P.

Find of Coins.—At the latter end of March, or early in April, a gang of drainers, in the employ of Captain Turton, found from thirty to forty coins of the usurpers Carausius, Victorinus, and Tetricus, in a field near Upsall Castle, Thirsk, North Riding, called "the wood field." The best of them were sold to a painter in Thirsk, who again sold them to a person calling himself a commercial traveller, and they were conveyed to London. The rest came into the possession of Captain Turton, the lord of the manor.

Recent Finds in Scotland.—On the 7th of June some workmen were engaged on the hill or moor of the farm of Plan, in the south end of the island of Bute, at a distance of about 300 yards from the ruins or remains of the ancient chapel of Saint Blane, building a wall and quarrying stones. One of them had occasion to remove a large stone with his pick, which was near the site of the wall. After removing the stone he threw up some soil which had been under it, and in doing so he discovered some coins. He then called his companions,

who were close at hand, and a number of coins and other relics were found near the spot from which the stone had been removed.

List of articles found:—

26 silver coins (and some fragments);
2 gold rings (one twisted);
3 gold bands; and
A small bar of silver.

The coins are of Henry I. of England, Stephen, David I. of Scotland, and others uncertain, of which we hope to receive an account by the Rev. J. H. Pollexfen.

On August 5th, 1863, I examined, at the Scottish Exchequer, a hoard of coins lately found at Kilmarnock, and another hoard found at Kippendavie, Stirlingshire, and a very massive silver chain found in Aberdeenshire, weighing between 70 and 80 ounces, which is very like that already in the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The Kilmarnock coins are:—

German dollars 17th century	107
„ half-dollars 17th century	6
James I. shilling	1
Charles I. shilling	1
Charles II. merks	9
„ quarter-dollars	2
„ shilling	1
In all	127

I have reason to know that the Procurator Fiscal was not successful in recovering nearly all the coins that were found.

The Kippendavie coins are:—

Spanish dollars	2
„ half-dollar	1
German dollars	2
Philip and Mary shilling, poor	1
„ „ sixpence, poor	1
Elizabeth shillings	5
„ sixpences	3
James I. shillings	6
James VI. Scottish half-crown, after accession to English throne	1
Charles I. half-crown	11
„ shillings	16
„ sixpence	1
	50

August 27th, 1863, I examined, at the Exchequer the treasure trove lately found at Canonbie, in Dumfriesshire, and found the same to consist of seventy-six silver coins, two gold rings, and other ornaments, as described below.

1. Fifteen jet beads, which may have been part of a necklace, there being two larger beads for the centre.
2. A gold finger-ring (with a set pebble).
3. Ditto ditto but finer, and having something like a relic below the pebble or precious stone.
4. An ornamental silver brooch, formed of a ring nearly 3 inches in diameter, with flowers, &c., at intervals round the circle of the ring. The pin of this brooch is wanting.
5. About the third part of another silver brooch, having the same style of ornament, but smaller in circumference. There is a detached fragment of a pin, which may have belonged to this brooch.
6. About the third part of another silver brooch, formed of a ring, and having three diamond-shaped ornaments at equal distances apart. Part of the pin is still attached.
7. A circular ring-shaped brooch, with pin (detached), about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, inscribed on the flat surface or front of the ring, in rudely-formed letters,

+I.H.eSVS NAZAReNVS ReX

The coins are all pennies, with three exceptions, and are :—

Edward I. of the mint of	Dublin	1
Edwards I. and II. „	London	40
„ „ „	Canterbury	13
„ „ „	Durham	9
„ „ „	York	2
„ „ „	Berwick	2
„ „ „	Bristol	2
„ „ „	Bury St. Edmund's	1
„ halfpennies „	Berwick	3
Alexander III. of Scotland penny		1
John Baliol pennies, "Rex Scotorum," and "Civitas S'Andre"		2
		76

Edinburgh. GEORGE SIM.

Sales of Coins.—The important collection of Ancient Greek coins, formed by the Chevalier N. Ivanoff, was dispersed under the hammer of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, on the 29th June, 1863, and five following days. In this valuable collection the undermentioned Lots are specially selected for their rarity, and the great historical interest attached to many of them.

Lot 4. Thasus. *N* s. 2; weight 43⅓ grs. Young head of Bacchus to right; rev., ΘΑΣΙΟΝ, Hercules kneeling, and discharging an arrow; all within a linear square. An unpublished variety—£12. Lot 10. Abdera, *R* 5; weight 213 grs. A Griffin seated to left; rev., a Lyre within a linear square; around it, ΕΠΙ. ΔΗΜΟΚΡΙΤΟ. Ascribed to the great philosopher, Democritus of Abdera—£10 2*s*. 6*d*. Lot 31. Lycceius, King of Pæonia, *R* 5½; weight 194 grs. Young head of Apollo, laureated, to right; rev., Hercules seizing the Nemæan Lion; above, [ΛΥΚ]ΚΕΙΟΥ; below, a bow and quiver. Of the highest degree of rarity. Sestini speaks of it as unique, in the Florentine Museum—£26. Lot 40. Chalcidice, *R* 6; weight 222 grs. Laurelled head of Apollo, in remarkably high relief, to left; rev., ΚΑΛΚΙΔΕΩΝ around a seven-stringed lyre. Very fine, presumed to have been struck at Apollonia—£11 5*s*.

Lot 60. Demetrius Poliorcetes, *N* 3½; weight 133 grs. Diademed head of the king, with a horn in front, to right; rev., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ in two lines, divided by a horseman galloping, to right, wearing the Macedonia causia, and with a long spear in his right hand; behind the horse AP in monogram, and under it, the head of a trident. Very fine, valued by Mionnet at 1,200 francs—£135.

Lot 94. Thebæ, *R* 4½; weight 185 grs. Bœotian shield; rev., ΘΕΒΑ, a draped female seated on a throne without a back, to right, holding up a crested helmet in her left hand, all within a shallow sunk square—£70.

Lot 107. Messene, *R* 6½; weight 255 grs. Head of Ceres to right; rev., ΜΕΣΣΑΝΙ [ΩΝ], Jupiter Ithomatas hurling a thunderbolt, and supporting an eagle on his extended left arm; before him, the letters ΣΟΚ over a tripod; between his feet, A, and behind him, ΙΘΩ (*ματαϛ*)—£79.

Lot 111. Argos, *R* 3½; weight 81½ grs. Crowned head of Juno, to right; rev., ΑΡΓΕΙΩΝ. Diomedes carrying off the Trojan Palladium. Unknown to Mionnet—£9 15*s*. Lot 125. Pergamus, Cistophorus, C. FABI. M.F. PROCOS. and ΔΗΜΕΑΣ. Unpublished, and very fine—£8 15*s*. Lot 131. Thyateira, Cistophorus (the letters ΘΥΑ off the coin); over the quiver a thunderbolt; on either side of the serpents a human head back to back; between the coils of the serpents, across the field, BA-EY (an allusion to Eumenes, King of Pergamus); below, Δ

(the regnal year of that monarch), and under all, ΑΠΟΛ—Apollonis (?) proving an alliance between the two cities. Unpublished, and very fine—£9. Lot 150. Hadrian; rev., COS. II. (*sic ?*), between a star and a crescent, a primitive terminal statue, probably of the Aphrodisian Venus; before it is Cupid discharging an arrow from his bow. Unpublished, and possibly unique—£5 10*s*. Lot 152. Electrum, or gold, s. 5 by 3½; weight 219 grs. Possibly of Ephesus. A large bee; rev., three deep and rough indentations; that in the centre oblong, the others square, but of different sizes. Probably unique—£10. Lot 153. Pale electrum, s. 5 by 3; weight 220 grs. Of Lampsacus. The forepart of a bridled horse, to right; above, an object having the appearance of one half of the Rhodian balaustium; rev., three deep incuses, the centre one oblong, and the others square—£14.

Lot 189. Cyzicus, *N* s. 4 by 3; weight 247 grs. Nude helmeted figure in a crouching attitude, to right; behind, a large fish; rev., a rude quadripartite incuse square. Fine primitive work and condition—£21 10*s*. Lot 190. Cyzicus, *N* s. 6 by 3½; weight 245 grs. Head of Mercury on a fish (?) to left; rev., quadratum incusum of four equal parts. Differs from any of the Cyzicene staters described by Mionnet—£11. Lot 191. Cyzicus, *N* 4; weight 247 grs. A goat kneeling on a fish, to left; rev., a square indentation, as the two preceding. Not in Mionnet—£7 15*s*. Lot 193. Mithradates VI., King of Pontus, *R* 9; weight 255 grs. Of the usual type and legend, with the surname of Eupator. Fine—£16 15*s*.

Lot 195. Amastris, Paphlagoniæ, *R* 5; weight 145 grs. Youthful head of the Persian deity, Mithras, to right, wearing the Phrygian bonnet; rev., ΑΜΑΣΤΡΙΕΩΝ, the Queen Amastris seated on a throne, to left, holding a Victory and a sceptre; before her, the Rhodian flower. In fine condition—£26. Lot 197. Sinope of the Satrap Ariarathes I., *R* 3½; weight 69 grs. Head of the nymph Sinope; rev., an eagle perched upon a dolphin; below are six Aramean letters, equivalent to the name of Ariarathes. The attribution of this coin to Ariarathes is on the authority of Mr. Waddington, but the Duke de Luynes had assigned it to an unknown Satrap, named Arcapadates—£8 8*s*. Lot 230. Ilium, *R* 10; weight 258⅓ grs. Head of Minerva, the helmet crested and laureated, to right; rev., the usual representation of Minerva Ilias; legend, ΑΘΗΝΑΣ . ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ; exergue, ΜΗΤΡΙΚΕΤΟΥ. Unpublished, and fine—£23. Lot 285. Miletus, *R* 5½; weight 163 grs. Head of Apollo, to left; rev., lion to left, looking back at a star; exergue, ΕΠΙΚΡΑΤΗΣ. An unpublished name—£8 8*s*. Lot 287. Smyrna, *R* 9; weight 247 grs. Head of Cybele, to right; rev., ϟΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ, in two lines, within a wreath of oak-leaves—£15 15*s*.

Lot 291. Chios, Æ 5½; weight 232 grs. Androsphinx squatting, to left; in front, a bunch of grapes over a pointed amphora; rev., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΔΗΣ, on one of the bars of a cross, dividing a sunk square. Extremely fine, and the magistrate's name unpublished—£24. Lot 292. Chios, as before, but inscribed ΘΗΡΩΝ. Unpublished—£13. Lot 293. Chios, as the two preceding, reading ΕΡΜΑΡΧΟΣ. Unpublished—£11.

Lot 342. Halicarnassus, Æ 5; weight 139½ grs. The forepart of Pegasus, on a shallow sunk field, to right; rev., a panther squatting, on an engrailed exergual line, to left, its right fore-paw lifted up. Fine—£40.

Lot 357. Ialysus, Rhodi. Æ 5; weight 222½ grs. A winged boar, as on the coins of Clazomenæ, to left; rev., within an engrailed square, the head of an eagle, to right; under it, ΙΕΛΥΣΙΟΝ., and over it, in the angle, to right, an uncertain symbol. Rather fine—£32.

Lot 358. Lyndus, Rhodi, Æ 4; weight 213 grs. Head of a lion, with the mouth wide open, to right; rev., two oblong parallel indentations, divided by a bar inscribed ΛΥΝΔ., the first letter being well defined. Apparently the first example ever offered to public competition—£30. Lot 383. Euromus, Æ 6, of Tiberius and Livia, or rather of Nero and Agrippina; rev., ΕΥΡΩΜΕΩΝ; the statue of Zeus Euromeus, with the labrys in the uplifted right hand, a sceptre in the left, and an eagle on the left side. A finely patinated unpublished coin, the reverse in perfect condition—£25. Lot 387. Mylasa, Æ 10, of Geta; rev., ΜΥΛΑCЄΩΝ; the statue of Zeus Euromeus, in a tetrastyle temple. A fine medallion—£30. Lot 404. Uncertain, of Lycia, Æ 5 by 3; weight 123½ grs. Male head, with conical cap, ornamented with a wreath of laurel, to right; rev., a triquetra, with several undecipherable Lycian letters, in a sunk square. Not in Fellows—£25. Lot 405. Uncertain, of Lycia, Æ 2; weight 28½ grs. Helmeted head, in a beaded circle, to right; rev., helmeted head, to left; above, two Lycian letters, as Fellows, pl. xviii. 8; and in front, a small duoquetra; all in a sunk beaded circle—£18. Lot 407. Uncertain, of Lycia, Æ 4½ by 3; weight 148 grs A dolphin, to right; below, a double hook; rev., AV–∇, and other letters illegible, partially off the coin, around a triquetra; all within a shallow sunk beaded circle. Not in Fellows—£29 10*s*. Lot 408. Uncertain, of Lycia, Æ 4; weight 150 grs. Pegasus, on a convex circular shield, passing to left; rev., ENî, in the angles of a triquetra; all in a sunk beaded circle. Very fine; not in Fellows—£12 10*s*.

Lot 412. Lycia, Techchefeeve. Æ 4; weight 148 grs. Female head, to left, the hair turned up behind in a fashion similar to Fellows, pl. i. 7; rev., TîXXEFîFBE; a four-pronged grapnel.

Extremely fine, and presumed to be unique; not in Fellows—£32 10*s*. Lot 413. Lycia, Techchefeeve, Æ 2; weight 39 grs. Bald horned head of Silenus, full face; rev., same type and legend as the preceding. Extremely fine, and probably unique—£30 10*s*. Lot 415. Lycia, Troes, Æ 6; weight 150½ grs. Front view of lion's scalp; rev., TPB, between the limbs of a triquetra; in the field, a club; all in a sunk square. Very fine; not in Fellows—£10 5*s*. Lot 416. Lycia, Troes, Æ 2; weight 24 grs. The Lycian legend MO+OI X in three sections, between the limbs of a triquetra; rev., TPBB ✕ NEM in three sections, between the limbs of a triquetra. Fellows, pl. iv. 8, from this coin; also pl. iii. 5 from the Glasgow Museum—£11 5*s*. Lot 421. Lycia, Araxa (?), Æ 6; weight 150 grs. The usual lion's scalp, with a small triquetra under it; rev., FÎΔ in the angles of a triquetra. A variety of Fellows, pl. iv. 3; extremely fine—£16 15*s*. Lot 424. Lycia, Coprlle (or, perhaps, the Corycus mentioned by Strabo), Æ 2 by 1; weight 41½ grs. A human eye; rev., KO. a triquetra; all within a sunk beaded circle. Very fine; Fellows, pl. xii. 8—£15. Lot 425. Lycia, Coprlle, Æ 4; weight 147 grs. A goat passing to left; rev., KOΠ. between the limbs of a triquetra; all in a shallow sunk square with beaded border. Fellows, pl. xii. 10—£20 10*s*. Lot 426. Lycia, Arina (later, Xanthus) in alliance with Coprlle, Æ 2; weight 41 grs. APΞ above a bull walking to left; rev., KOΠPΛΛE around a triquetra, in a beaded sunk square. Extremely fine, and presumed to be unique; Fellows, pl. xii. 7, from this coin—£23. Lot 428. Lycia, Coprlle, Æ 2; weight 41½ grs. Front-faced head of panther; around it KOΠPΛΛE, retrograde; rev., a triquetra in a beaded sunk circle. Very fine, of the highest rarity, and not in Fellows—£19 10*s*. Lot 435. Lycia, Arycanda Gordian, Æ 8; rev., horseman, galloping, to right, with the legend APYKANΔЄ(Ɔ)N. Fine, and extremely rare—£10. Lot 437. Lycia, Arycanda of Tranquillina, Æ 7½; rev., APYKANΔЄ(Ɔ)N, an eagle, with the wings open, holding a boar's head in its talons. Not in Mionnet, but published by Waddington from this coin; supposed to be unique—£6 15*s*. Lot 449. Lycia, Cyanaea of Tranquillina, Æ 8½; rev., KYANЄITƆN, a helmeted horseman, riding at full speed, to right. In excellent condition, and unpublished—£11 5*s*.

Lot 462. Pamphylia, Perga, Æ 7½; weight 232 grs. Head of Diana, with quiver behind the neck, to right; rev., APTEMIΔOΣ. ΠEPΓAIAΣ, in two lines; between them, the full-length figure of Diana Pergaea, to left, with a wreath in her right hand, and a stag at her feet. Somewhat oxydated, but in very satisfactory condition; the specimen in the British Museum weighs 257 $\frac{6}{10}$ grs. —£41. Lot 483. Pisidia, Selge, Æ 6. Two wrestlers; in the

field, B . ΔH, having reference to Demetrius Poliorcetes; rev., ΣΕΛΓΕΩΝ, a slinger adjusting his sling; before him a triquetra over a club and a cornucopia, and between his feet the letter K. Unpublished, and if properly attributed, of the highest historical interest—£18 10*s*. Lot 507.—Cilicia, Mopsuestia of Hadrian, Æ 6; weight 210 grs.; rev., ΑΔΡΙ . ΜΟΨΕΑΤΩΝ . ΠΟΛΕΩC, an eagle with open wings. Fine, and unpublished—£42.

Lot 536. Lydia, Acrasus of Severus, Æ 10; rev., Є . CTP . ONHCIΦOPOY. AΠOΛ . B . AKPACIΩTΩN, Apollo and Marsyas, opposed; the former semi-draped, with the right hand raised over the back of the head, and leaning on a column with the left; the latter with the lower part of the body capriform, and the right hand raised between the horns issuing from the forehead. A very fine medallion.—£12 5*s*. Lot 544. Lydia, Hierocaesareia of Antoninus, Æ 4; rev., IЄPOKAICAPЄΩN . ΓΛΑΥΚΟC, the river-god, Glaucus, in the usual recumbent position, to left. Unpublished—£10 5*s*.

Lot. 575. Phrygia, Appia of the Philippi, Æ 9. AYT . K . M . IOYΛ-ΦIΛIIIIIOI, the portraits of the Philips, father and son, within a wreath of laurel leaves; rev., within a wreath, the personification of the city, seated, to left, and crowned with a wreath by a military figure from behind; before the city stands Fortune, with her usual attributes; legend, AIIIIIANΩN (on the exergue) EIII . M . AVP . ANTEPΩTOC . ZΩTIK . NE . APX. The Archon Anterotus is cited under Apameia by Sestini, *Cl. Gen.*, p. 118, and Mionnet, vol. iv. p. 238. A medallion of very fine work, in perfect condition—£42. Lot 582. Phrygia, Colossæ, Æ 3. Bust of Serapis, to right; rev., KOΛOCCHNΩN, Isis holding up the cistrum. Very fine—£9 5*s*. Lot 602. Phrygia, Philomeleum of Severus Alexander, Æ 6; rev., ΦIΛOMHΛЄΩN . EIII . IIAYΛOY . AΔ; exergue, ΓΑΛΛΟC; the river-god, Gallus, in a recumbent position, holding a cornucopia and a reed. Fine, and unpublished—£10 15*s*.

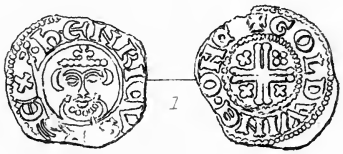
Lot 612. Galatia, Tavium of Severus, Æ 7; rev., CЄ . TP . TAOYIANΩN; exergue, AΛYC; the river-god, Halys, in a recumbent position, his right hand pointing to a galley, and holding a branch of an aquatic plant in his left. Fine, and unpublished—£14. Lot 629. Syria, Antiochus Hierax, Ꝛ 8; weight 262 grs. Portrait with plain diadem; rev., the usual seated Apollo, with a long torch in the field in front of the deity. Very fine—£12 5*s*. Lot 636. Syria, Antiochus III., Ꝛ 7½; weight 258½ grs. A very fine portrait; rev. BAΣIΛEΩΣ ANTIOXOY in two lines, separated by an elephant passing to right; behind, IIP in mon. Very fine—£35. Lot 689. Ptolemy I., Ꞑ 2½; weight 65 grs.; head of Minerva, to right; rev., IITOΛEMAIOY, Victory with wings open and holding a vexillum;

in the field, to left, an oval shield, and at the feet of the EYΦ (?) the drachma or Hemistater of the type of Alexander. Unpublished, and presumed to be unique—£10. Lot 696. Arsinoe, Philadelphi, Æ 9½; weight 536 grs. The decadrachm, veiled portrait: behind it, ΔΔ; rev., ΑΡΣΙΝΟΗΣ ΦΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΟΥ, a double cornucopia, or diceros, with fruit, pendent grapes, tarniæ, &c. In very good condition—£24.

Lot 741. Bactria, Agathocles, Æ 8; weight 240 grs. Filleted head of the king, to right; rev., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ; Zeus standing attired in the pallium, with winged ancles, his left hand resting on a spear, in his right a three-faced figure of Artemis, holding a torch in either hand. *Ariana Antiqua*, pl. vi. n. 3, mon. 88. Very well preserved—£18 10s. Lot 745. Bactria, Demetrius, Æ 9½; weight 251 grs. Filleted head of the king, to right, covered with the head skin of an elephant; rev., ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ. Hercules standing to the front, placing a wreath upon his head with his right hand, the club and lion skin supported by his left arm. *Ariana Antiqua*, pl. ii. n. 2, mon. 9. Slightly double struck on the reverse, but otherwise extra fine—£20 10*s*. Lot 761. Bactria, Hippostratus, Æ 8; weight 146 grs. Bust, to right, with fillet and chlamys, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ . ΣΩΤΗΡ□Σ. ΙΠΠ□ΣΤΡΑΤ□Υ; the Demeter standing, looking to left; beneath her extended right hand, a monogram (Num. Chron. xix. n. 103) and under a cornucopiæ in her left hand, the Arianian letter A. Extremely fine—£12. Lot 762. Bactria, Hippostratus, Æ 8; weight 144 grs. Legend as before, but with addition of ΜΕΓΑΛ□Υ. Bust nearly similar to the previous one, but having the ends of the fillet broader and shorter; rev., the king with helmet and fillet, on horseback, galloping to right, the ground indicated by a dotted line. In perfect condition—£14 5*s*. Lot 769. Bactria, Azes, Æ 8; weight 140½ grs. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΝ.ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ.ΑΖΟΥ. Horseman, with lance couched, to right; rev., Zeus erect, in his right hand a thunderbolt, in his left a spear; the radiation around the head of Zeus is formed of seven letters of the Arianian alphabet. A most perfect and beautiful specimen—£8 17*s*. 6*d*.

Errata.—We claim the indulgence of our readers to correct the following errors which occurred in our last Number:—

For page 128 *read* page 123.
Page 123, *for* St. Woudrille, *read* St. Wandrille.
Page 123, *for* de S. Soiliers, *read* des Sorciers.
Page 124, *for* St. Sonnes, *read* St. Vannes.
Page 124, *for* Sancti, *read* Sancta.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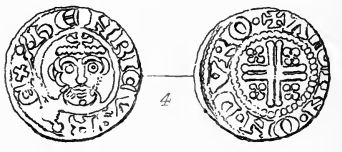
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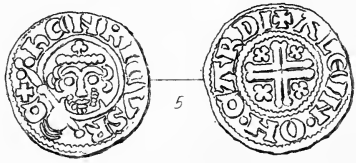
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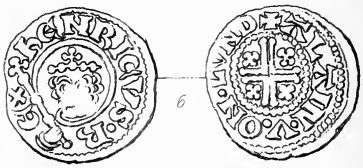
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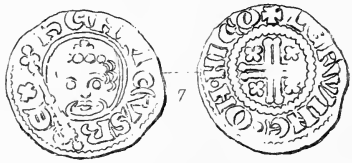
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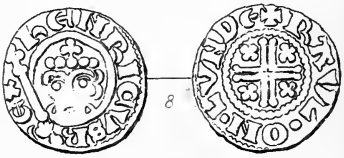
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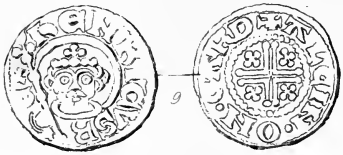
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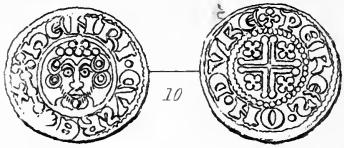
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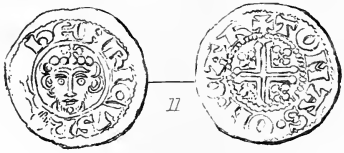
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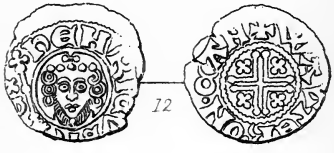
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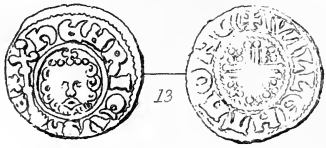
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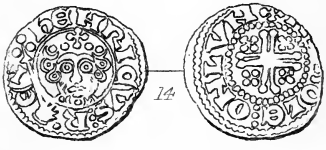
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W. K. D. Longstaffe. del.

F. W. Fairholt. F.S.A. sc.

VARIOUS TYPES OF SHORT-CROSS PENNIES.

XXII.

THE BACTRIAN ALPHABET.

In my last paper on Bactrian coins (Num. Chron., N.S., ii. 259) I reached that period of the mint history of the Greek rulers of Ariana, at which they had progressed beyond the normal practice of recording their names and titles solely in the classic language and character, and had introduced a corresponding legend in the local dialect, suitably expressed in Oriental letters. This will be a fitting occasion, therefore, to explain the nature and phonetic powers of the characters of the binary Eastern alphabets employed on the class of money under review, as well as to present a brief summary of the derivation and meaning of the parallel titular designations, which, in the early cases, merely answered to the Greek originals, but were subsequently derived from independent sources, according to the nationality or predilection of the reigning monarch.

I commence with a reference to the Indian-Páli alphabet, which is found in two instances only throughout the series, on the copper coins of Agathocles and Pantaleon. This character, from which all our modern Indian systems of writing are derived, is proved by extant inscriptions to have been in current use over nearly the entire continent at this epoch.

The alphabet itself will be seen to possess, in an eminent degree, the merit of simplicity combined with extended distinctive capabilities and remarkable facility of lection; it is formed from a very limited number of literal elements, and its construction exhibits not only a definite purpose throughout, but indicates, moreover, a high order of intellectual culture on the part of its designers, who discriminated, by appropriate letters, gradations of sound often inappreciable to European ears and seldom susceptible of correct utterance by European organs of speech. It clearly constituted an independently-devised and locally-matured scheme of writing,[1] adapted, with singular felicity,

[1] I advert to this fact the more directly because a tendency exists in many cultivated minds to depreciate the originality and antiquity of Indian civilisation. Max Müller, reasoning from negative evidence alone, will not admit that the Indians acquired the art of writing till a comparatively late period ("Sanskrit Literature," p. 516). Dr. J. Wilson, of Bombay, asserts that Asoka's Buddhists derived their letters from Greek and Phœnician models, while their numerals were obtained from the Chinese. Dr. Weber affirms that the characters under review are emanations from a Phœnician stock, notwithstanding that we have in full contemporaneous development a series of letters adapted to Indian wants, which not only declare their derivation in their own forms, but show how inconceivable a series of transmutations must have been gone through in the other instance, to produce so innately dissimilar a set of characters from one and the same source. But the question which most concerns numismatists is the startling assumption put forward for European acceptance by M. F. Lenormant, in a late number of the "Gazette des Beaux-Arts" (Paris, 1863, vol. xv. p. 331), that the Indians derived the art of coining from the Greeks. Apart from the relative advancement of the two nationalities in early days, it is rather venturesome to affirm that the people of India, who, both from extant internal evidence, and from the external testimony of the Greek authors themselves, are proved to have been remarkably self-cultured, whose elements of civilisation in all its branches were so exclusively local and of indigenous growth (Diod. Sic., ii. 38;

for the exhibition of the language of the country; and as such, was competent to express all that was needed in the ancient vernaculars, equally as, in its but little changed

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Strabo, xv. 1, 6), need have borrowed such a minor mechanical contrivance as that of producing a two-faced coin from a nation who themselves only acquired the the craft from others. (Herodotus, i. 94.)

There is simply this to be said, if the Hindus received the first idea from the Greeks, and waited till "Alexander instructed them," how is it that we find the serial mechanical steps, and every artistic gradation of the inventive process—progressing from the second stage beyond mere barter to the final production of a perfect coin—testified to by absolute metallic documents, the numismatic relics of the early civilisation of the land, which the plough or other chances now brings to the surface? Had the gift of forming finished pieces of money been communicated to them ready perfected in all its branches, is it for a moment to be supposed that so acute a race of men, as Alexander's historians confess them to have been, would voluntarily have relapsed into the primitive barbarism of the art, and have repeated all the inventive efforts to develop so simple a measure of artificers' skill? For India can show within her own boundaries what neither Greece nor her instructress, Lydia, can—the alpha and the omega of coinage, commencing with rude bits of silver and copper of fixed weight but uncertain shape, subsequently legalised by the test marks of succeeding dynasties, punched on their surfaces with diminutive intaglio dies; advancing onwards to cameo single-surfaced coins; thereafter progressing, in more ready invention and technic aptitude than their so-affirmed Western tutors, and, in lieu of the incused square which the Greeks retained too long, producing the far nearer approach to the true conception of medal money in a fairly struck obverse with the reverse type *in relief*, formed from a die sunk in the anvil, which, though smaller, was of equal execution with the leading device. From this point, to the fabrication of ordinary coins, the Indians had need of but scant intellectual exertion, and such pieces, bearing every sign of independent treatment, both as regards types, devices, conventional forms, or artistic renderings, clearly existed in India long—how long it would be difficult to say—before the Greeks learnt all the Indians might have taught them.

though more cursive and elaborately combined forms, it suffices at the present day for all the demands of the multifarious dialects or the finer precision of the highest grammatical structure of the Sanskrit language.

As partially illustrative of the limited changes that twenty-one centuries have produced, as well as for the display of the divisional classification, I annex, in type, a modern Devanágari, or Sanskrit alphabet, which, it will be seen, exemplifies extensive divergence of outline without any essential departure from the corresponding letters of the primitive character entered in the first column of the Plate accompanying this article.[2]

ALPHABET.

Gutturals	*k*	*kh*	*g*	*gh*	*ng*	क ख ग घ ङ
Palatals	*ch*	*chh*	*j*	*jh*	*ny*	च छ ज झ ञ
Cerebrals	*t*	*ṭh*	*ḍ*	*ḍh*	*ṇ*	ट ठ ड ढ ण
Dentals	*t*	*th*	*d*	*dh*	*n*	त थ द ध न
Labials	*p*	*ph*	*b*	*bh*	*m*	प फ ब भ म
Semi-vowels, etc. . .	*y*	*r*	*l*	*v*	*s*	*h* य र ल व स ह
Vowels	*a*	*i*	*e*	*u*	*ri*	अ इ ए उ ऋ

It remains for me to advert, for the needful explanation of the legends on the coins, to the method of introducing medial vowels into the body of the writing. The *u* and the *e* may be distinguished in the Indian-Páli name of

[2] It is to be borne in mind that the top line of the modern character does not form a necessary portion of the letter. Those who are curious in Palæographic studies will find this question fully discussed and illustrated by James Prinsep, to whom we owe all our present knowledge of the subject, in his "Essays on Indian Antiquities," London, 1858, ii. pp. 8, 35; and "Journ. As. Soc. Bengal," 1837, iv. p. 474; Ibid., 1838, vii. 275.

Agath*u*klay*e*sa and the *an* in P*an*talevasa.[3] The sound of the short *a* being inherent in each consonant rendered it necessary to combine those letters for the purpose of eliding the vowel, an example of which occurs in the *kl* of Agathu*kl*ayesa.

The Bactrian, Arian, or Arianian alphabet, which is the more especial subject of this note, unlike its southern contemporary, has no pretension whatever to an indigenous origination; it would seem to have accompanied or followed, in its archaic and imperfect form, the Aryan immigration from Media, based as it manifestly is upon an alphabet cognate with the Phœnician. We are unable to trace its progressive adaptation from the scanty literal signs of early Semitic writing, as we first find it, in an advanced stage of maturation, in an inscription on the Kapurdigiri rock in the Pesháwar valley (lat. 34° 20′, long. 72° 12′), where it embodies the substance of the edicts of Asoka, whose corresponding manifestoes in the Indian-Páli character are so largely distributed over the continent of India,[4] and the general date of whose incision may be approximatively fixed at 246 B.C.[5] How much further south this character may have penetrated at this period we have no direct evidence to show, but it is to be

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[3] "Ariana Antiqua," pl. vi., figs. 7, 8, 9—11; "Prinsep's Essays," ii. 179.

[4] Rock Inscriptions:—1. Girnár, in Guzerat. 2. Khalsi, on the Upper Jumna. 3. Dhauli, in Cuttack. 4. Naugaum, in Ganjam. 5. Bhabra, in Jaipúr.

Monolithic inscriptions:—1. Khizrabad, on the Upper Jumna. 2. Meerut (both moved to Delhi). 3. Allahábád. 4. Rádhia, in Sárun. 5. Mattiah, in the same locality.

[5] "Journ. Royal Asiatic Soc.," xx. 101; "Prinsep's Essays," ii. 15, *et seq.* I must remind my readers that certain of these inscriptions record the names of Antiochus (Theos), Ptolemy, Antigonus, Magas, and Alexander (of Epirus).

remarked that the same king Asoka simultaneously retains the Indian proper alphabet in his monumental inscriptions at Khizrabad[6] and at Khalsi,[7] near the *débouchement* of the Jumna from the Himalaya range; while the employment of the latter character by Agathocles and Pantaleon would imply its currency within, or proximately south of the province of Arachosia. Then again, certain coins of a kingdom on the Upper Jumna, pertaining to a native dynasty of indeterminate date,[8] but whose epoch may not be very distantly removed from the period under review, are found to be inscribed with the Arian character on the one surface, with a corresponding legend in Indian-Páli on the reverse. In this instance also, the internal evidence would seem to show that the latter was the alphabet of the mint artificers, while the former may reasonably be supposed to have constituted the official writing of the ruling classes. Under this view, it may be conjectured that the Arian palæography encroached upon and intermingled with the indigenous system of letters as the dominant Northern races extended their dominions, in successive waves, further into Hindustan, till the intrusive alphabet reached Mathura[9] (lat. 27° 30′, long. 77° 45′), which is the lowest point at which any indications of its progress are to be found.[10] Whence, however, it was speedily to be thrown back, and very shortly superseded

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[6] "Prinsep's Essays," ii. 324.

[7] "Journ. As. Soc. Bengal," 1862, p. 99.

[8] Coins of Kunanda, "Ariana Antiqua," pl. xv. fig. 23; "Prinsep's Essays," i. pl. iv. fig. 1, p. 203; Ibid., ii. pl. xix. fig. 16.

[9] Arrian Indica, Μέθορά, viii. p. 5. Pliny, *Methora*, vi. 23.

[10] Mathura *Inscription*, dated in Bactrian figures, "Journ. As. Soc. Bengal," 1861, p. 427; *Coins*, "Prinsep's Essays," ii. 197.

and extinguished by its more flexible and congruous associate of indigenous growth.

The earliest discoveries connected with the numismatic form of this alphabet were effected by James Prinsep, in 1835.[11] He was followed in the inquiry by Grotefend, in 1836, and by Lassen, in 1838. A more important advance was made by Mr. Norris's publication,[12] in 1845, of a partial decipherment and complete alphabet of the Kapurdigiri Inscription, which was subsequently translated and commented on in detail by Professor H. H. Wilson.[13] Captain, now General, A. Cunningham, from the time of his early association with J. Prinsep to the present day,[14] has devoted himself, with much success, to the elucidation of these characters, and I myself have had occasion to review the entire question in editing Prinsep's collected essays, in 1858.[15] The most material progress, however, that has yet been made is due to Professor Dowson's translation of the Taxila copper-plate inscription, in which the letters are better formed and more carefully discriminated than in the ordinary lapidary epigraphy; this, together with the improved aptitude in the manipulation of the character, due to the advanced period of its incision, aided by Mr. Dowson's extensive knowledge of kindred Indian languages, has enabled him to explain the document in question as well as the majority of the scattered monumental or numismatic legends hitherto discovered, the alphabetical results of which I have endeavoured to incorporate in the subjoined Plate.

[11] "Journ. As. Soc. Bengal," iv. 329, June, 1835; see also, Ibid., July, 1838, p. 636; "Prinsep's Essays," i. 178; ii. 125.
[12] "Journ. Royal As. Soc.," viii. 303, March, 1845.
[13] Ibid., xii. 153, February 1849.
[14] "Journ. As. Soc. Bengal," 1863, p. 139.
[15] "Prinsep's Essays," ii. 144.

The alphabet, as I have already stated, is obviously derived from a Phœnician source; it is written in the same direction, and not only do the more prominent test letters, ר ו ד ב, which are common to both literal series, establish this, but the numeral figures employed in the Eastern inscriptions are found to be identical with known Phœnician originals.[16] A casual observer might fail to detect the general similarity of the two styles of writing, but many causes have combined to alter materially the alphabet of the East; most influential among these has been the requirements of the more precise language the primitive letters were called upon to satisfy. The limited characters of Semitic origin had not only to be converted or amplified to produce double the number, but had to provide for the discrimination of long and short vowels, &c.; the most serious modification, however, the old series had to be subjected to, was the insertion of medial vowels in the body of the covering consonant, a thing unheard of in the caligraphy of the West. The design for effecting this was clearly adopted from the Indian Páli system with which the crude Phœnician was brought into contact, while the adapted alphabet was affected in many of its other details by identical influences, and especially as to the method of producing the isolated forms of the series of vowels, which was grounded on the practice of the South, in taking the A as the basis, and discriminating the other sounds by minor additions to the normal outline of that letter. I will not detain my readers with further details, but refer to the Plate, which

[16] "Gesenius," p. 87. M. Pihan, "Signes de Numération usités chez les Peuples Orientaux" (Paris, 1860), p. 165; "Journ. Royal As. Soc," xx. 228.

will, I trust, sufficiently show the various processes employed. But the severest trial this most inapplicable alphabet had eventually to be subjected to, was the combination of consonants, for the elision of the short A, previously adverted to in the parallel alphabet, with reference to the transliteration of the name of Agathocles. For this purpose, the character was, from its mechanical configuration, in every way unsuitable, and it is greatly owing to the necessarily arbitrary methods in which these compounds were formed, that the decipherment of later Bactrian inscriptions has been hitherto retarded—a reproach we may trust to see removed from Oriental archæology by the ample list of combinations figured in the Plate, which have either been detected by, or stood the test of, Professor Dowson's acute criticism.

This sketch would be incomplete without a passing reference to the course and survival of the Greek alphabet in India, which followed the conquering progress of the Bactrian Hellenes, as the affiliated alphabet of Semitic origin attended the domestication of the Aryan races. The accessory incidents differed, however, in this respect, that the classic language was naturally less completely domiciled, and was retained more exclusively by the ruling classes, though its vitality was preserved in a degraded form, possibly even beyond the duration of the currency of the Arian character. Its geographical extension may be defined as nearly parallel to that of the Arian writing towards the Gangetic provinces, while it penetrated in a comparatively independent identity to the Western coast. It is singular that there is no trace of any solitary inscription in the Greek language in all India, but in its numismatic form it remained the leading vehicle of official record, with a subsidiary vernacular translation, during more

than two centuries under Greek and Scythian auspices. It was similarly employed in conjunction with Arian legends by the Kadphises Indo-Scythians,[17] while the Kanerki Horde used it exclusively in the definition of their barbarous titles.[18] The gold coins of the latter merge into those of the Guptas, but the Greek gives place to a cultivated type of Indian Páli letters;[19] while the Gupta silver money, based upon the standard of Western currencies, about to be noticed, retains, in scarcely legible outlines, the titular PAO NANO PAO, of Kanerki origination.[20] At a period much antecedent to the spread of the Guptas, which is variously assigned to the second third, or even fourth centuries[21] A.D., a very imperfect form of Greek had found its way into Guzerát, where it figures on the obverse of the coins of the Sáh kings of Surashtra, in association with an elegant and highly-finished Sanskrit legend on the reverse. The nearest approach to sense any of these debased imitations of Greek admit of, is furnished by a coin of Rudra Sáh, the son of Jiwa Dama,[22] where something like the name of Dionysius (ΔΙΟΔΥΙCΙΥΙ, *sic.*) may be seen. The epoch of the Sáh dynasty is now attributed to 125 to 22 B.C.[23]

I have still to indicate briefly whence the materials for the construction of the accompanying Plate (pl. vi.) are derived. Column 1 exhibits the Indian-Páli alphabet. Column 2 shows the Arian character in the earliest lapidary

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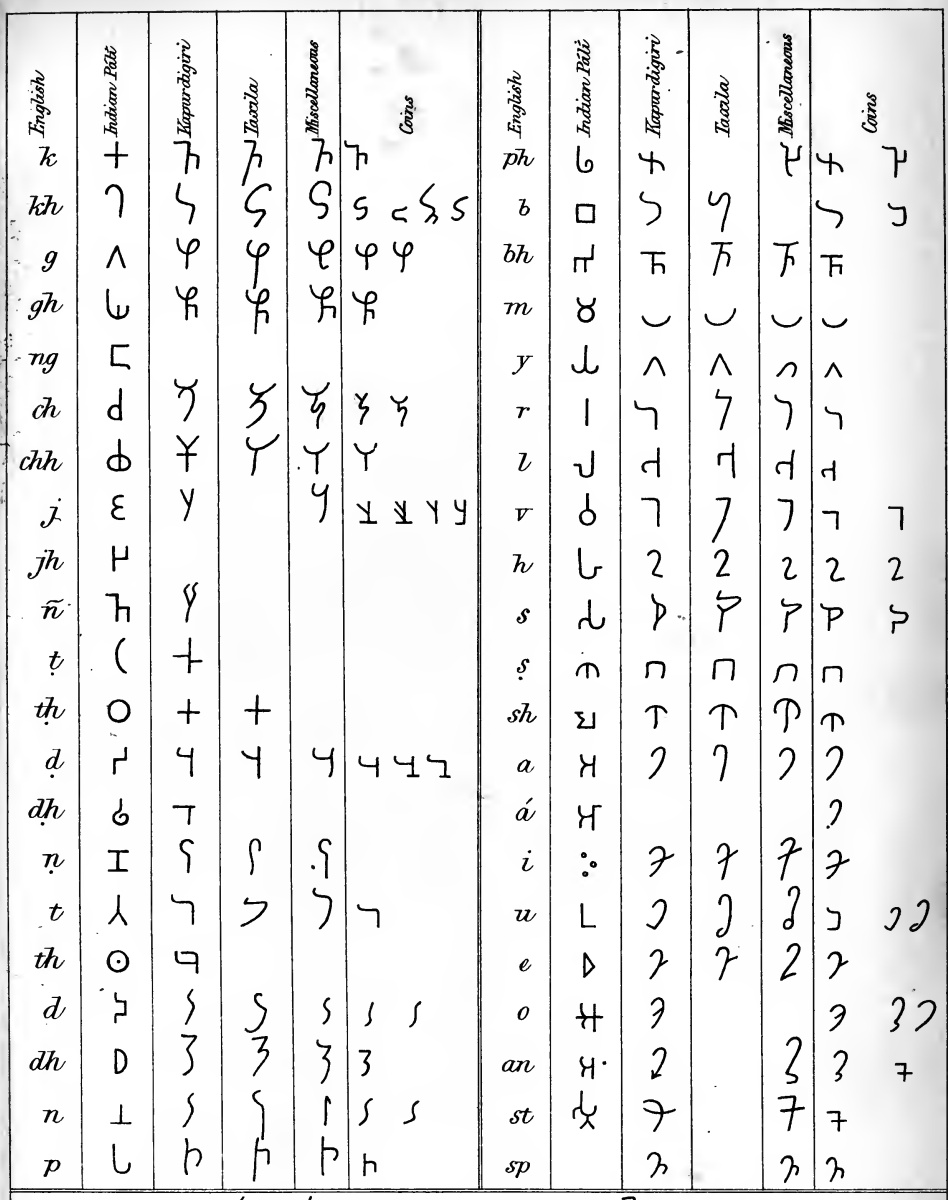
[17] "Ariana Antiqua," pl. x. figs. 5, *et seq.*
[18] Ibid., pls. xii., xiii., and xiv.
[19] "Prinsep's Essays," i. 227, &c.
[20] "Journ. Royal As. Soc." xii. p. 11.
[21] Lassen, "Ind. Alt.," p. 752, &c.; "Prinsep's Essays," i. 276.
[22] "Journ. Royal As. Soc.," xii. 52; Ibid., ii. 88; Lassen, "Ind. Alt.," ii. 794.
[23] "Journal Asiatique," Oct., Nov., 1863.



E.T. W. West lith.

BACTRIAN ALPHABETS

form yet discovered, as it exists on the Kapurdigiri Rock. Column 3 displays the variations of the outlines of the letters punched in dotted lines on the Taxila copper strip. The 4th column is filled in with variants of the alphabetical characters used on the Wardak brass vase, and other lapidary or metallic inscriptions.[24] The four remaining columns are devoted to the exhibition of the numismatic alphabet, arranged according to the order in which the letters occur in the serial sequence of the coins themselves. The lower portion of the Plate has been filled in with compounds, whose derivation is in each case specified.

EDWARD THOMAS.

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[24] It may be as well that I should recapitulate the leading inscriptions in this language :—1. Hidda (No. 13), near Jellalabad, in Afghánistán. An earthen jar, having an Arian inscription, written *in ink*, and dated in the year 8. "Ariana Antiqua," p. 111, and plate, p. 262. 2. A steatite vase from Bimirán (Jellalabad), with a legend *scratched* on its surface, undated. "Ariana Antiqua," pp. 52, 70, pl. ii. fig. 1 ; "Prinsep's Essays," i. 107, pl. vi. 3. The Wardak (30 miles W. of Kábul) Brass Vase, now in the India Museum, inscribed with dotted letters, dated in the year 51, and recording the name of Hushka, the OOHPKI of the coins; see "Ariana Antiqua," p. 118; "Prinsep," i. 104, pl. x; "Journ. As. Soc. Bengal," No. iv. of 1861 ; "Journ. Royal As. Soc.," xx. 37. The Taxila Plate, dated 78, records the name of "Moga," identified with the Moa of the coins; "Num. Chron.," Bactrian List, No. xxv. 5. Manikyala Stone Slab (now in the Bibliothèque Impériale, Paris), dated in the year 18, contains the designation of Kanishka; "Prinsep's Essays, i. pl. ix.; "Journ. Royal As. Soc." xx. 251. From the same site was obtained the Brass Cylinder now in the British Museum; "Prinsep," pl. vi. To these may be added two inscriptions from the Yusafzai country, one dated 60; "Journ. As. Soc. Bengal," 1854, p. 705; "Prinsep," i. pl. ix.; and the bi-literal inscription at Kangra (Arian and Indo-Páli), "Prinsep," i. 159, pl. ix.

XXIII.

ON A RARE COIN OF CARACALLA IN A PRIVATE COLLECTION AT BONN.

Obv.—M. ANTONEINOC AYΓOYΣTOC. Laureate bust of Caracalla, in full armour.

Rev.—ΠPOYΣAEΩN. The emperor, in festive garment, stands on the right side, holding in his left hand a hasta, and stretching his right with a patera towards an altar in the centre, on the left side of which appears a boar in an aggressive attitude. Behind the animal, in the background, is an olive-tree, and an eagle soars above the scene.

Æ 6. Pl. vii. 1.

The above described coin, which, according to the well-known art of the ancients, comprises so grand a picture in so small a frame, gives me an occasion for the present remarks.

Not any of the celebrated numismatists, viz., Vaillant, Rasche, Beger, or Gessner, nor even Eckhel, so deeply versed in the science, knew of its existence.

Besides, it is not to be found among the rarities of the British Museum. In Mionnet only (vol. ii. p. 482, No. 393 of the Paris edition of 1830) we find the coin; it is there mentioned as rare, and its value placed at 12 francs, but no explanation of it is given.

To assign to the allegories upon it their probable mean-

ing, according to researches I have been enabled to make, is at present my task.

During the glorious period of Rome, particularly after the destruction of Carthage, the consuls assumed for their triumphs the epithets and impersonations of their various gods, as, for instance, the Scipios appear on coins under the figures of Mars and Neptune—Pompey as Janus and Neptune, and Julius with the epithet of Divos; while, after the time of Mark Antony and Octavianus, the laurel wreath was not considered sufficient, and was, consequently, often replaced by the golden rays of Sol or Helios the ruler of days. Added to which, Augustus is attended by the significant emblems of lightning, of the Roman eagle holding the globe in his claws, of the trident of Neptune, of the head of Serapis, &c. &c.

We also find the allegory of Hercules as the invincible, and the Erymanthean boar subdued by him, on Roman coins, dating from the time of the subjection of the warlike tribes in Greece, Asia Minor, and Spain, which would lead us to presume, that when on his classical ground, the Roman emperors selected the great deeds of the giant god as a standard with which they liked to compare their own, and therefore adopted on their medals many symbols in commemoration of him. The worship of Hercules and the boar identified with it, had been generally adopted by the Celtic tribes after the Grecian custom—be it when these tribes were settled on the Adriatic coast, as the Senonic Gauls; or as Galati, in Asia Minor, or on the Iberian peninsula, near the Pillars of Hercules, or in most parts of Gallia Propria, or in Belgium, and the British Isles. All over these countries we find the wild pugnacious beast also chosen as the *signum militare* of the battle-field, and as such represented on their coins. The

boar and the head of Hercules appeared besides on the brass coins of the Grecian settlements on the Adriatic coast, as Venusium, Ariminum, &c. As also on those of the Senonic Gauls and Etruria. The same emblem is seen on the coins of Arpi, a colony of the Ætolians on the Adriatic. This easily accounts for the fact, that the Romans, after having ultimately conquered the standard of the wild boar, made it, on their own coins, the emblem of great victories. As for instance, those of the Cœlia family, with the head of Caldus between two ensigns, the one inscribed H I S, and the other being a wild boar; those of the Volteia family, with the head of Hercules and the Erymanthean boar; and the Greek coin of the Thoria family, with ΕΠΙ ΑΝΘΥΠΑΤΟΥ ΘΩΡΙΟΥ, and the device of a wild boar on the reverse.

In this established sense, to embody great warlike successes, Augustus has evidently likewise selected the head of the boar for the coin struck at Nicopolis after his decisive victory near Actium.

Æ 2. *Obv.*—Head of Augustus. CEBACTOC . KTICTHC.[1]
Rev.—Head of boar. NEIKOΠOΛEΩC.

The fearful struggle which had preceded, between Mark Antony and the great conqueror, had offered to his mind, when so near the classical ground of the Calydonian monster, the same symbol of the subdued boar, as most suitable for a medal.

This view may have influenced his allegorical selection so much the more, as he ascribed his great victory to Hercules, and obviously was desirous to be regarded as a revived conqueror of the Erymanthean boar.

[1] Gessner, vol. ii. tab. xxviii. fig. 16.

Moreover, there existed on coins of the neighbouring Ætolia (where the myth of the Erymanthean boar had experienced, as it were, a second edition in Meleager's hunt of the Calydonian monster) similar symbolic allusions.

AETOLIA. Æ 3. *Obv.*—Female head, with *petasus*.[2]
Rev.—The Calydonian boar. AITΩΛΩN.

Æ 2, and Æ[3]. *Rev.*—AITΩΛΩN. A boar.[4]

And, again, the Erymanthean boar occurs on the coins of Argos, in remembrance that Hercules had hunted the wild beast down, for Eurystheus, king of Argos and Mycene.

Several of the later Roman emperors also express their veneration for the Erymanthean boar, by adopting his image on the reverse side of their medals, chiefly of the Neokoros kind, in complete accordance with what the Consuls Caldus and Thorius, and even Augustus had done before them in celebration of great victories.

The Emperor Domitian, and particularly his successors of Spanish descent, impressed by the early remembrances of the worship of Hercules[5] in their native country, did the same; and in this sense we find various coins under the Emperors Galba, Trajan,[6] and Hadrian, stamped with the head or club of Hercules on the obverse, and with the boar on the reverse.

This naturally leads to the conclusion that the worship of Hercules, with which the boar is connected, was then

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[2] Eckhel, vol. ii. p. 188.
[3] Mionnet, vol. ii. p. 86, No. 6.
[4] Gessner, vol. i. tab. vi. figs. 10, 11, and 12.
[5] Vide Preller, "Roman Mythology," pp. 656, 657, &c., "Hercules worshipped as Sol on the Iberian peninsula."
[6] Plate vii. 2.

extended as far as Rome, and that the imperial conquerors of the world intended by such allegories to impress their own invincible power and godlike standing upon the war-like Romans.

The adoration of Hercules as (Deus Solis) Sol, whose temple at Gades, the birthplace of Hadrian's mother, was splendidly restored by that emperor,[7] took from his reign a general extension in the Roman empire, and experienced —particularly in Thracia, Mysia, Bithynia, Lydia, and almost the whole of Asia Minor—a complete revival upon the Grecian and Phœnician precedents; so that at last the Emperor Heliogabalus, when in Syria, aspired to no higher dignity, than being high priest of Sol.

Even as early as from the time of Tiberius, Claudius and Domitian, there are coins existing, which prove that these emperors perpetuated[8] Hercules as the founder of Prusias ad Mare, formerly Cius-Bithyniæ.

Moreover, there were coins[9] struck by—

1. L. VERUS at Pergamus, Mysiæ, and at Prusa ad Hypium, Bithyniæ, with Hercules bearing the skin of the Erymanthean boar on his arm, and Hercules fighting Python.
2. SEPT. SEVERUS at Heraclea Pontica, very similar, representing the victory of Hercules over the Erymanthean boar.[10]
3. GETA at Perinthus, Thraciæ, the presumed birthplace of Hercules.[11]

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[7] For the coin commemorating this event, vide Eckhel, "Doctr. Num.," vet. vi. p. 504. *Rev.* Hercules c. clavâ et exuv. leonis, HERCULI GADIT.

[8] Eckhel, vol. ii. p. 436.

[9] Ibid., vol. ii. p. 458.

[10] Mionnet, Suppl. v. p. 60, No. 300.

[11] Eckhel, vol. ii. p. 40.

These symbolical allusions are evidently only the regeneration of such as the Romans found on the autonomous coins, in the subjugated towns of Asia Minor. In the places all round the Propontis, analogous coins existed with allegories of Hercules, because the town of Perinthus is said to have been his birthplace, and because he was considered the founder of the towns of Cyzicus, Cius (later called Prusias ad Mare), Heraclea, Nicæa, and Nicomedia.

After having thus proved that the adoration of Hercules was general in Bithynia, I may explain as an accessory symbol to this Hercules-service, the various representations of the Erymanthean boar, and in particular that on my coin of the Emperor Caracalla.

The inscription, ΠΡΟΥΣΑΕΩΝ indicates in itself a locality sacred to the Herculean worship.

This Prusa ad Olympum, historically prominent as the place where Hannibal, the personified African boar, who had been chasing the Romans for so long a period, terminated his glorious career of his own accord, might well have attracted the notice of Caracalla as a place of expiation. Its beautiful situation among the groves of Olympus and the Propontis (although it was neither a metropolis nor a Neokoros town), might have induced the emperor to choose it for an offering to the evil-brooding boar of Hercules, at the very time when he felt Macrinus to be his antagonist, who was aiming at his life.

In the neighbouring town of Prusias ad Mare, said to have been founded by Hercules, Caracalla had landed, after crossing over from Thracian Perinthus, and after having marched down the Danube from the north of Germany, and over the Hæmus into Asia Minor.

He had not succeeded in subjecting the Getæ and Dacians, fratricide smote his conscience, and he felt above all, that his fair-haired Germanic mercenaries were not true to him, although he wore a light coloured wig on purpose to please them.[12] He was enraged at the insurrection in Armenia, at the opposition in Egypt, and resolved to go there as avenger, after bringing an offering to the Erymanthean boar, the image of evil, by which he felt himself and his Roman eagle direfully threatened. By this expiatory sacrifice (piaculum) he hoped to regain from the mighty Hercules the blessings of peace, which the olive-tree on the coin is intended to designate; between this and himself the boar appears in an aggressive attitude on the left side of the altar. Above this scene appears the Roman eagle soaring, as if it were re-elevated by this atonement, towards new triumphs.

This same tendency of explanation for the expiatory sacrifices of Caracalla is also adopted by Preller in his Mythologie, p. 657, and by Eckhel, Doct. num. vet. vii., p. 213.

In our Christian Mythos we still preserve the emblem of the dragon conquered by St. George, akin to the old Grecian legend of Hercules and Meleager slaying the boar, as an image of the godly victorious over evil, or the Divine principle triumphant over the diabolical.

Besides, we find many coins where Hercules, designed also by the cognomen or surname of Pacator, or Pacifer, appears with the olive branch in his hand, which bears indeed an analogy to the olive tree behind the boar.

There are yet other coins of Caracalla which clearly

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[12] Dion Cassius, lib. lxxviii. cap. 6.

show his agitation of mind on his entrance into Bithynia, as viz. :—

PRUSA ad Olympum.	*Rev.*—Ajax, kneeling, and falling on his sword.[13]
PRUSIAS ad Hypium.	*Rev.*—Hercules, with lion's skin on his shoulder, and club in his right. ΠΡΟΥΣΙΕΩΝ . ΠΡΟC . ΥΠΙΩ.[14]
NICÆA.	*Rev.*—Hercules strangling Antæus (see also Eckhel and Vaillant).[15]
NICOMEDIA.	*Rev.*—Nemesis, her hand to her mouth, a wheel at her feet.[16]

These allegories seem to refer to Caracalla's threats against his rivals, as well as to his remorse about Geta, his brother. Whereas the next medal seems to express plainly; *i.e.*

NICOMEDIA.	*Obv.*—Radiated head of Caracalla with the *paludamentum* and *ægis*.
	Rev.—Atlas carrying the globe, which he receives from Hercules.[17]

that, after having overcome his antagonists and all his difficulties, he anticipates he will regain his autocratic sway by the assistance of the Giant-God.

In this manner the despot endeavoured to impress his soldiers as well as his people with his personal notions.

In a similar sense we find another of his coins expressing his vengeance against the degrading reception he met with in Alexandria; on this medal he appears as indignantly kicking the crocodile, emblem of Egypt:

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[13] Mionnet, Suppl. ii. p. 483, No. 394.
[14] Ibid., Suppl. v. p. 242, No. 1423.
[15] Ibid., Suppl. v. p. 121, No. 673.
[16] Ibid., Suppl. v. p. 197, No. 1164.
[17] Ibid., Suppl. v. p. 197, No. 1162; Gessner, vol. ii. tab. 146, fig. 25.

CARACALLA, (Æ 1.) *Rev.*—P. M. TR P . XVIII. IMP. III. COS. IV. PP. S.C. The emperor kicking a crocodile with his right foot; in front, Isis, holding a *sistrum*.[18]

On the other hand, we find in the coin on Pl. vii. 5, struck by Macrinus, at Ephesus, as it were an expression of triumph, that he had, in the contest with Caracalla, at last mortally wounded this boar of his career.

To Hercules and the Erymanthean boar, may also be referred numerous coins of Thracia, Mysia, Bithynia, Egypt, and Ionia, struck under Antoninus, Aurelius, Verus, Commodus, Elagabalus, Macrinus, Alexander Severus, Gordianus III., Gallienus, and Salonina, whereon the emperors are mostly represented in full armour, and with the victorious ægis about their shoulders. Some of these are represented in Pl. vii. 3, 4, and 5.

Postumus and Probus, as late as the third century (*vide* Banduri, t. i. p. 440), struck among the reconquered German nations of the North their Roman coins, with the symbol of Hercules Victor and Pacifer, and with the attributes of the Nemean lion and the Erymanthean boar, as signs of their invincible power: viz.—

POSTUMUS, Æ 1 and 3. (Billon.) *Rev.*—HERCVLI. DEVSONIENSI. Hercules, with club, bow, and lion's skin.[19]

" " " *Rev.*—HERCVLI. MAGVSANO. Ditto.[20]

" " and Æ *Rev.*—HERCVLI. ERYMANTHINO. Hercules carrying a boar, at his feet a vase.[21]

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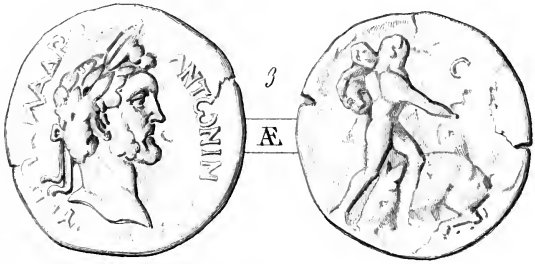
[18] Eckhel, vol. vii. p. 215. Eckhel remarks on this, "Hic nummus testis est Caracallæ in Ægyptum profectionis institutæ, ut de miseris Alexandrinis pœnam sumeret, qua atrocior repeti non poterat, si propalam obsequium exuissent."

[19] Eckhel, vol. vii. p. 443, pl. vii. fig. 6.

[20] Ibid., vol. vii. p. 448.

[21] Ibid., vol. vii. p. 443; Banduri, vol. i. pp. 291 and 306;



Lith. Anst. d. Ph. Fr. Wilh. Urban. A. Henry in Bonn.

COINS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE WORSHIP OF HERCULES

PROBUS, billon and Æ 3. *Rev.*—HERCVLI. PACIFERO. Hercules, standing, with club, and lion's skin; in his right an olive branch.[22]

Diocletian, the much gifted emperor, ultimately was superstitious enough to be frightened by the bugbear, in the shape of the Erymanthean boar; for, having in the camp at Liège been told the prophecy, "that he was to become emperor when he had slain a boar," he rested not till he had succeeded in doing away with his rival, "Arrius Aper."

Even after the epoch of the Christian reformation, we meet with a Greek mythological application of the symbolic boar, on a Dutch coin, struck by William of Orange, on which we see the Lion of Batavia conquering the Spanish boar, evidently meaning Alba, viz.—

℟ dollar. *Obv.*—Lion wrestling with a huge boar. SIC. LEO. BATAVVS. PRESSIT. APRVM. HISPANVM. 1578.

Rev.—David and Goliath.

EDWARD RAPP.

Akerman, vol. ii. p. 52. Eckhel remarks that this must be the vase in which Eurystheus hid himself for fear, at sight of the boar.

[22] Banduri, vol. i. pp. 448 and 466.

XXIV.

BECKER'S FORGERIES.

THERE is probably no coin collector through whose hands, at some time or other, one or more of Becker's forgeries have not passed, and that under not very agreeable circumstances. Most beginners, instead of making their purchases of respectable numismatists, on whose judgment and probity they might securely rely, are fond of exercising their own discrimination; and sometimes at sales, but more frequently in the shops of curiosity-dealers—honest men enough in their way, but devoid of any special knowledge of coins—they will pick up specimens of beautiful design and workmanship; the possession of which will, for a time, give them pleasure and pride, until, on showing them to some better informed friend, they will find to their mortification that the so-prized "gems" are only "Beckers," of little more value, if any, than the metal of which they are made.

Still, in more than one point of view, these forgeries are very interesting, and an acquaintance with them is almost indispensable to a collector of the Greek or Roman series. Many of them, indeed, are works of the most exquisite finish, and without a close examination and comparison are not to be distinguished from the originals of which they are the imitations. It is impossible to deny that

Becker was an artist of consummate skill, and that he combined great taste with an extraordinary amount of learning, however vexed and indignant we may feel at the prostitution of such qualities for the vile purposes to which he applied them. His forgeries were more of the Chatterton than of the Ireland cast.

It is not unnatural, therefore, that one should wish to know something of the history of the man, and of the process by which he brought his counterfeits before the public. Dr. Pinder, in the preface to his detailed catalogue of Becker's forgeries,[1] has collected all the facts that are known about him; and it is principally from this source that the following paper is compiled. It has been thought that a regular translation of this preface, containing, as it does, many details relating to mediæval coins of the continent and some more modern medals, would be less acceptable to the English reader.[2]

Carl Wilhelm Becker was born, about 1771, at Spires, where his father held the municipal office of Syndic. The young man devoted himself to trade, and having married in Manheim, he set up business there as a draper, but became bankrupt.[3] In 1806 he was working at the

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[1] "Die Beckerschen falschen Münzen, beschrieben von M. Pinder." Berlin, 1843. (The counterfeit coins of Becker, described by M. Pinder. Berlin, 1843.)

[2] A translation has appeared in French, (Numismatique Beckérienne, Récueil de Medailles contrefaites par Becker décrites par M. Pinder. Paris, 1853). The name of the translator is not given, but the *avant propos* is signed with the initials, "XX." It is what is termed a *free* translation; its freedom, in fact, sometimes expanding into *license*, by virtue of which the translator gives a totally different meaning to the words employed by the original author. One or two specimens of this license will be adduced in the course of this paper.

[3] Er . . . "verheirathete sich in Manheim, *errichtete daselbst*

same place as a goldsmith; and it has been discovered that in that capacity he sometimes occupied himself in copying Greek regal coins in gold.[4] He afterwards removed to Offenbach, which became his permanent place of abode, though he took frequent journeys. In this place he established himself as a dealer in works of art, and soon obtained the reputation of possessing a very choice, though small, collection of such objects. It seems that Offenbach was a pleasant and convenient residence for him, as strangers were at freedom to carry on what occupations they pleased without being subject to the inquisitive curiosity of the police. The proximity of Frankfort was also of advantage to him.

It was probably about 1814 that "the antiquary,

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eine Tuchhandlung, und machte bankerott." "Il se maria à Manheim, où *ses affaires n'ayant pas prosperé*, il fit faillite."—XX.

[4] "According to A. von Steinbüchel (Beckersche falschen Münzstämpel. Wien, 1836), Becker's own account of the origin of his forgeries was as follows:—"He had purchased a false gold Roman imperial coin from a certain Baron von Sch***m" (the number of asterisks prevents one reading the name, *Schelm*), "in *Munich*, and on his complaining to the Baron, he was answered—'It served him right; people should not deal in what they do not understand.' Becker, who at this time, knew nothing of die-sinking, betook himself at once to the royal mint and studied the art; he worked at it incessantly, till he was able to produce so good an imitation of a Roman aureus, as in his turn to have the satisfaction of taking in the Baron."

Pinder, who is acquainted with Von Steinbüchel's pamphlet, and refers to it, does not mention this anecdote, probably considering it apocryphal. He does not even refer to Becker's sojourn at Manheim. But if the anecdote be true it would be another instance to be added to the list of forgers in literary as in other matters, who, commencing with an experimental hoax of a not very culpable nature, have been misled by success, and proceeded in downright fraud and with the sordid desire for gain.

Becker," as he was now called, became intimately acquainted with the Prince *von Isenburg*, a general in the French service, from whom he received the title of Court Counsellor (*Hofrath*). Goethe visited him in the year 1815, and thus records the circumstance in the "Day and Year-book" (*Tag und Jahres-haften*). "Counsellor Becker, in Offenbach, exhibited some important pictures, coins, and gems, and was not indisposed to part with any object to an amateur who should desire to possess it." Again, in his Art and Antiquity (*Kunst und Alterthum*), he says: "Herr Becker, a most excellent numismatist, has judiciously arranged an important series of coins of all periods, to illustrate the history of his studies.[5] He possesses also some pictures of importance, well preserved bronzes and antique works of art of various kinds."

The Prince *von Isenburg* appears to have been a great patron of Becker. He had brought home with him from the Spanish campaigns a fine collection of coins, and, in particular, a complete series of those of the West Gothic kings. He was seldom able to leave his room, and he found an agreeable solace in the company of the "Antiquary." The latter, while he played the part of a courteous and intelligent admirer of the various works of art in the possession of the prince, would himself occasionally produce a rare coin, which he had been fortunate enough to acquire by purchase or exchange. He was always ready with a detailed account of where it had been obtained,

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[5] "Zur Aufklärung der Geschichte seines *Faches*:" "Dans l'intention *d'en* écrire ensuite l'histoire." The word *Fach* is difficult to translate here exactly. Goethe means by it, Becker's *pursuits as an antiquary*. What XX. understood by it, it is not easy to make out.

and even knew where a similar one was to be procured, in quite as fine condition, but at a very high price.[6]

By this and similar devices he succeeded in passing off a few of his counterfeit coins; but he was cautious and wary, and the great bulk of them were disposed of by him to the Jews of Frankfort.

By degrees the attention of numismatists was aroused. Sestini, in a pamphlet, published in 1825, warns his readers against the forgeries of the *oltramontano;* and in a paper, "Sopra i Moderni Falsificatori," published in 1826, he expressly names *un certo Becker di Hanau,* and describes several of Becker's coins.[7]

About this time Becker considered it prudent to come forward as an avowed copyist of ancient coins. He published a catalogue of 296 specimens which he had made, he said, for his own amusement, and which he was willing to dispose of, either all together or separately, to collectors who were unable to procure the rare originals.

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[6] The only original production by Becker is a small medallet in honour of the Prince. It is thus described by Pinder :—

"*Obv.*—Head of the prince, right, with the letters K. Φ. Ш. Y. (*Karl, Fürst zu Ysenburg*), within a double circle bearing the legend,—*Carl, Fürst zu Isenburg, g. z. b.* (Charles, Prince of Isenburg.)

"*Rev.*—Denkmahl der innigsten verehrung von Carl Becker. (*A memorial of deepest respect from Charles Becker.*) A laurel wreath and shield, bearing Am 29 Juny, 1818. (The 29th June, 1818.)"

If Becker had confined himself to productions of this class his reputation for honesty would have been higher with those who knew him, but his name would never have been heard of. The prince died in 1820.

[7] Sestini sometimes confounds the fabrications of Becker with those of Smyrna.

The price of a perfect series of 266 pieces struck in fine silver was 300 ducats.

The Greek series alone	110	pieces,	200	„
The Roman	126	„	100	„
The series of Gothic Kings	24	„	14	„
The Mediæval German series . . .	24	„	21	„
Moslem, from the 16th to the 18th cent.	12	„	10	„

This catalogue of Becker's, published in seven pages, quarto, without date, is very imperfect. He either kept back a portion of his coins, with a view of disposing of them with greater security,[8] or he continued his furtive labours after the publication of his catalogue; possibly both hypotheses are correct.

Becker died on the 30th April, 1830.

In 1836, A. v. Steinbüchel printed, at Vienna, a more complete catalogue of Becker's forgeries, which, however, as far as concerns the Greek and Roman coins, contains, for the most part, only Mionnet's description of the originals copied by Becker; so that the very characteristic of the copies, consisting in minute differences from the originals, is precisely what is overlooked. The remaining coins are very briefly mentioned by Steinbüchel.

Dr. Pinder has taken great pains to make a full and correct catalogue, and for that purpose, with the assistance of a friend (Herr Parthey), he collected two sets of the series, struck in lead.[9] He arrived at the following result:—

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[8] "Um diese *desto sicherer* an dem Mann zu bringen"—"afin de les vendre *au plus grand profit.*"—XX.

[9] After Becker's death, his dies, the value of which he himself fixed at 2,264 ducats, passed into the possession of Herr *Seidenstricker*, in Homburg, who sold copies of the whole collection, consisting of 331 pieces, struck in lead, for 30 florins, Rhenish.

To any one who wishes to educate his own judgment as to

Greek coins	133
Roman	136
West Gothic	25
Merovingian	1
Carlovingian and later Imperial	19
Mediæval and modern coins and medals	7
Siege pieces	9
Medal of Prince Isenburg	1
	331[10]

It is, and probably always will remain, a mystery how Becker could possibly execute a series of so many coins, requiring more than six hundred dies, even after giving him credit for the union of vast talent, eminent skill and super-eminent industry. He could not venture to have any associate in his labours, or he would have been discovered sooner. Although among his Gothic coins there are many which a skilled die-sinker might finish in one day, on the other hand there are numerous exquisite copies of Greek art which would require from eight to twelve weeks to perfect; and it is to be remarked, that Becker seldom, as other copyists have done, worked from drawings, where a stroke more or less is of little moment;

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the genuineness of Greek and Roman coins this collection is indispensable. Von Steinbüchel indeed points out that by a careful comparison of a genuine coin with one of Becker's forgeries of the same type, it is easy to detect the difference of style in the treatment of various particulars; such as the hair, the form of the letters, &c. But every one has not the opportunity of making such a comparison; and, without making it, it would require a most accurate acquaintance with coins in order to detect a forgery by Becker. Hence a collection of the leaden casts becomes so valuable.

[10] Dr. Pinder admits, however, a doubt whether this catalogue is yet complete, as he had not been able to obtain from Herr Seidenstricker an account of the number of dies left by Becker. Cohen mentions a gold coin of Gordianus Africanus I., which is not contained in Pinder's list.

but that, in order to attain his object, he was obliged to follow his originals with the most scrupulous care, which would, of course, require a much larger expenditure of time.

It is uncertain whether he made use of genuine old coins to make metal casts from, which he afterwards finished with a graver. Among his specimens there is not the slightest trace of any such process of casting, which would have been easily discernible in the field of the coins. It is known that he sometimes made use of gold and silver coins with common types, as blanks, by which means the genuine size and weight were preserved. Sometimes he re-struck only one side of a genuine coin, where the object was to present a rare head or reverse. His coins were all struck by the hammer. In some of his dies he artfully imitated the effect of double striking, by giving two outlines, one deeper than the other.

It is said that, in order to give his coins the appearance of age, he used to place them in a little box containing iron filings, which was screwed on to the springs of his carriage, and to drive backwards and forwards, watch in hand, on the road between Offenbach and Frankfort. According to the statement of Collin, an Offenbach Jew, he used to call this, *taking his old gentlemen a drive*. He is also said to have given his coins the recognised smell and colour of antiquity, by burying them in manure.

It might have been expected that Becker, who was by no means expensive in his personal habits, would have amassed a considerable sum of money. A single set of the genuine Greek and Roman coins which he had fabricated would, according to the prices fixed by Mionnet, have been worth the enormous sum of 66,723 francs[11] (about

[11] Two valuable coins, that are not in Mionnet, are not included in this account. Durow ("Tübinger Kunstblatt,"

£2,680). But Becker left no fortune behind him. This has been accounted for by the fact that the greater part of the profit fell to the share of the Jews, as Becker took good care not to appear as a dealer in coins to any great extent. He, moreover, embarked in many speculations, which not unfrequently failed; and he also had several expensive tastes which cost him much money.[12]

T. J. Arnold.

1827, Nos. 75, 76) gives the value of a set of all Becker's coins 72,000 francs (£2,880).

[12] "Auch hatte er *viele Liebhabereien*, die ihm viel Geld kosteten." "Et à tout celà il faut ajouter les dépenses folles occasionées par *son goût pour les femmes*."—XX.

The Frenchman here may be said to have carried the license of his translation into licentiousness.

XXV.

ON ANGLO-SAXON COINS FOUND IN IRELAND.

[Read before the Numismatic Society, October 15, 1863.]

Anglo-Saxon coins have been frequently found in Ireland, and occasionally associated with silver bracelets of a Saxon type of ornamentation, three-sided ingots of silver, about three inches in length, and Cufic coins.

That there was much intercourse between the Anglo-Saxons and the Irish, during the first half of the tenth century, may be inferred from the fact that a large proportion of the Anglo-Saxon coins found in Ireland consists of pennies of Eadweard the Elder, A.D. 901, and the intervening sole monarchs, to Eadgar, whose reign terminated in the year 975, after which date very few coins of the sole monarchs, except of Æthelred the Second, A.D. 979 to 1016, have been discovered, and the coins of the kings of England, up to the English invasion in the year 1172, occur very rarely, and never, as far as I know, in any considerable number.

The Anglo-Saxon coins found from time to time in Ireland present the names of several moneyers which are not mentioned in Ruding's lists.

The small hoard to be described presently comprises eight pennies of Eadweard the elder, one of St. Eadmund,

and a Cufic coin, which were found along with some ingots of silver in a sand-pit near Lugga, not far from the town of Nobber, in the county Meath, about the year 1843. The coins remained for many years in the possession of the finder, and after his death they were offered for sale in March, 1863, and purchased by Mr. Edward Clibborn for the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy.

The Cufic coin was struck at Samarkand, A.D. 914, by Nasr Ben Ahmed II., 4th Prince of the Samanian dynasty.

EADWEARD THE ELDER. 901—924.

WITH THE KING'S HEAD.

1. *Obv.* + EADVVEARDE +. Bust, to right.
   Rev. MEIOL – MEIEB, in two lines. Weight, 19 $\frac{7}{1}$ grains. Legend, blundered. Type of Ruding xvi. 7.

2. *Obv.* + EADVVEARD REX. Bust, to left.
   Rev. ERAHV – VIXIHO, in two lines. Weight, 22 grains. Moneyer in Ruding. Type of Hawkins, 179, and Ruding, xvi. 1.

3. *Obv.* + EADVVEARD REX. Bust, to left.
   Rev. LARE – ARDMO, in two lines. Weight, 22 $\frac{8}{10}$ grains. Moneyer in Ruding. Type, same as No. 2.

WITHOUT THE KING'S HEAD.

4. *Obv.* + EADVVEARD REX. A small cross.
   Rev. HEREMOD. A flower over the name. Weight, 22 $\frac{8}{10}$ grains. Engraved in Ruding, xxviii. 1.

5. *Obv.* + EADVVEARD REX. A small cross.
   Rev. EADE ⁘ – LMMO, in two lines. Weight, 23 grains. Type of Ruding, xvi. 7, except three dots, ⁘, at end of first line.

6. *Obv.* + EADVVEARD REX. A small cross.
   Rev. EADV + – LFMO +, in two lines. Weight, 24 $\frac{3}{10}$ grains. The small cross at the end of each line is the only difference between the type of this coin and Ruding, xvi. 7.

7. *Obv.* +EADVVEARD REX. A small cross.
   Rev. ΓINEL – EARMŌ, in two lines. Weight, 24$\frac{9}{10}$ grains. Type of Ruding, xvi. 7.

8. *Obv.* + EADVVEARD REX. A small cross.
   Rev. ᗡIIIIᗡ – IEEIII, in two lines. Weight, 20$\frac{7}{10}$ grains. Legend, blundered. Type, one pellet over the first line and under the second; three crosses between the two lines.

SAINT EADMUND.

9. *Obv.* + SCEA + I +. The letter A.
   Rev. + BADIMOI. A cross. Weight, 22$\frac{2}{10}$ grains. Type of Ruding, xii. 1 to 5.

These coins, though few in number, present two rare types Nos. 1 and 4; and three unpublished moneyers of Edweard. Eadelm, No. 5, and Linegear, No. 7, are not in any of Ruding's lists; the name Eadulf, No. 6, is not in the list of Eadweard's moneyers, but it occurs on coins of Burgred, King of Mercia, and on coins of Æthelbald, Æthelstan, Eadmund, and Eadwig, sole monarchs.

The name Badimoi, on the penny of St. Edmund was not previously recorded. Mr. Hawkins observes that although Edward the Confessor granted, in 1066, a mint to the Abbot of St. Edmundsbury, "it is not clear that one had not been established there before," and adds that the pennies bearing the name of Edmund are of a date at least as early as those of St. Peter and St. Martin, or about 950. (Silver Coins of England, p. 49.)

The finding of this penny along with those of Eadweard, and no other Saxon coins, not only supports Mr. Hawkins' opinion, but implies that the coin was struck long before 1066, and probably was contemporary with the coins of Eadweard.

AQUILLA SMITH.

July 6, 1863.

XXVI.

KENTISH TOKENS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. (*Continued.*)

ASHFORD, PLUCKLEY, HYTHE, AND BROOKLAND.

PLATE O.

No. 13.—This halfpenny contains all that is known of the issuer; it has on the obverse a cinquefoil, and "Robert Wage 1688." In the centre, a small flower ornament, around which are the letters R. M. W. between three cinquefoils; on the reverse, "of Ashford in Kent;" and in the field, in three lines, "his half peny."

No. 14 is engraved from a token in the collection of Mr. Evans, and is peculiarly interesting from being hitherto inedited, and quite unknown to our greatest Kent collectors. It is octangular, and has on the margin of the obverse a pierced sexfoil, and the legend "Robert Walbe of," and a repetition of the same sexfoil, or flower ornament. In the field a pair of scissors, as to form rather conventional, and here intended to refer to the trade of the issuer, possibly a tailor or clothier. On the reverse is "Ashford in Kent (16)69 his half peny." The exergue is filled with the flower ornaments.

No. 15 is the last of the known Ashford series, but not the least interesting, as it contains an excellent portrait

of a Saracen's head, with a pair of immense whiskers, much after the fashion of the present day, a terrific moustache, and a forked beard. This halfpenny records that "Samuel Wood 1666 at Ashford in Kent," was host of the Saracen's Head, still the principal inn of the town, but very far removed from its former reputation, when it was known as the only post-house of the then neat, quiet little town, and the house at which the "Old Folkestone," the only four-horse post-coach that passed through the town, changed horses to and from London. On those occasions a little knot of idlers used to assemble to see the coach "come in," or an equipage or express change horses—a feat, in the height of posting celebrity, that occupied a space of time something less than a minute. Horses and postillions were always in readiness, and at a given signal of an approaching change, trotted down the yard to the front of the old Saracen's Head, accompanied by hostlers, supernumerary post-boys, and a sharp "boots;" these, before a carriage fairly stopped, unpoled and unhooked the panting horses, while others immediately "put on" the relay, which, not waiting for the incitement of whip and spurs, dashed off to the next post town. Though the bustle and business of this once famous inn have yielded to the railway station and train, it still retains its sign and place, and may well be regarded as an excellent type of an hostelry of the seventeenth century.

No. 16.—A farthing having the prevailing device of the tokens of small villages, the *Grocers' arms*. It was issued by "Edward Gooding of Pluckley in Kent 1663." In the field, on the reverse, are the letters E. M. G. The traveller from London to Ashford by the South-Eastern railway, passes through this parish for

about a mile and a half. The station is three-quarters of a mile from the church founded by Richard de Pluckley, who lived in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II. It was rebuilt by Richard Dering, who died in 1481. Surrenden Dering, the seat of Sir Edward Cholmeley Dering, Bart., is in this parish.

Hythe, one of the Cinque Ports, written in some ancient records Hethe,—thus noticed, says Boys,[1] in Domesday, "Ad hoc manerium (Saltwood) pertinent ccxxv burgenses in burgo Hedæ. Inter burgum et manerium valebat T. R. E. xvi libras. Quando recepit, viij libras; modo, inter totum xxix libras, et vj solidos, et iiij denarios"—was once governed by jurats only, and was a corporation by the title of "The Jurats and Commonalty of Hythe." In the seventeenth year of Elizabeth it was incorporated by the name of "The Mayor, Jurats, and Commonalty of Hythe, in the county of Kent." It is curious that the orthography of the town on the corporation seal, and on each of the six tokens here engraved, is different in every instance—Hethe, Heath, Hithe, Hyth, Hid, Heth, and Hythe.

The common, or corporation seal, is a single round seal, having the figure of a vessel with one mast; the sail furled close, and a man on each yard-arm: forecastle and poop embattled: the steersman abaft, and a man blowing a horn or trumpet, forward. Seven fishes in the water swimming in different directions. Inscribed "Sigillum commune baronum de Hethe." Described as follows by Browne Willis, "A hulk on the water, with two sailors on the deck drinking to one another in it, and two naked

[1] Collections for a History of Sandwich, p. 811.

men, reposing themselves on the mainyard. In base five fishes in the water."

The church, dedicated to St. Leonard, stands on the side of a high and steep hill. The original tower suddenly fell down in 1748. The present steeple, with four turrets, is built of quarry stones, with ashlar quoins and ornaments. The crypt under the east end of the middle chancel contains a very great collection of human bones. When they were seen by the writer, it was evident that, from the decay of the bones near to the ground, the pile was considerably lower than it once had been. Hasted writes they were "twenty-eight feet in length, and eight feet in height and breadth," and continues, "they are, by the most probable conjectures, supposed to have been the remains of the Britons slain in a battle fought on the shore, between this place and Folkestone, with the retreating Saxons, in the year 456, and to have attained their whiteness by lying for some length of time exposed on the sea-shore. Several of the skulls have deep cuts in them, as if made by some heavy weapon, most likely of the Saxons."

The popular tradition is that they are the remains of a body of Danish invaders, who were totally routed by the Britons in the neighbourhood. This legend is supported by reference to the fractured skulls and bones, some of which, from the frequent handling and examination of so many visitors and contemplative Hamlets, have received a high polish. At a recent investigation by the Kent Archæological Society, Mr. R. C. Hussey, F.S.A., though it is not likely he will overturn it, said that he placed no faith in the Kentish tradition, and remarked that Leland, although generally so minute in his descriptions, did not even mention a collection of bones, although he

noticed the crypt; and the presumption, therefore, was, that they had been placed there since the Reformation.

No. 17, the first of the Hythe tokens, has on the obverse "William Adcock in" and across the field the date 1657 between two roses; on the reverse, "Heath in Kent (16)57," and the letters W. E. A.

No. 18.—"Fardinando Basset F. M. B., in Hithe, 1658," *a hart;* this is the only tavern sign on the known Hythe tokens. The present White Hart, in High Street, Hythe, is probably the house at which this token passed current for a farthing.

No. 19 has around the margin "Jo^{n} Bassett his half peny," and across the field, in three lines, the letters I. T. B., and the date 1670, the latest on the Hythe tokens. On the reverse "in Hyth in Kent," and the *Grocers' arms.*

No. 20.—A Baker's farthing, "Peter Johnson of the Port of Hid," the *Bakers' arms,* and the letters P. J.

No. 21.—"Guy Langdon 1659," the *Grocers' arms* "in Heth"—G. E. L.

No. 22.—A clothier's or draper's sign—the *Golden Fleece,* "David March in Hythe 1669—his half peny. D. I. M."

No. 23.—"John Eve in Brookland I. K. E."—the *Grocers' arms.*

No. 24.—Is a halfpenny of the same issuer, having in addition to the *Grocers' arms* the very late date 1671, and in the centre of the reverse $\frac{1}{2}$ encircled with the letters I. K. E., sexfoils and stars; and around the margin, "Brookline Grocer."

Brookland is a parish and village in the liberty of Romney and Walland Marshes, situated about six miles from New Romney, and five from Lydd. The village is

scattered. The church, nearly in the middle of the parish, is dedicated to St. Augustine, to whose monastery it was attached until the Reformation, since which it has been an advowson of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury. Like Lydd, New Romney, and many other churches in the Marsh, it appears to have been built to accommodate a larger population than at present exists in the parish. It has three aisles and three chancels. "Ah!" said a countryman to the writer, when many years since he was sketching Ruckinge church, on the borders of this Marsh, "you should draw Brookland church—the most curious church that ever was—the steeple is built away from the church!" This is the case, and it is certainly rather a curiosity in its way—a tall spire of wood standing like a huge extinguisher upon the ground, on the north side close to the church door. Tradition reports that the very ponderous timber with which it was erected was excavated from the diluvial bed of the Marsh. It is divided into five stories or floors, and at the present time contains five bells, although the remaining fittings for other bells show that it once contained a larger number.

A most interesting feature of this church is its leaden font, standing upon a rude platform of stone raised three steps above the level of the pavement, beside one of the short Gothic columns of the nave.

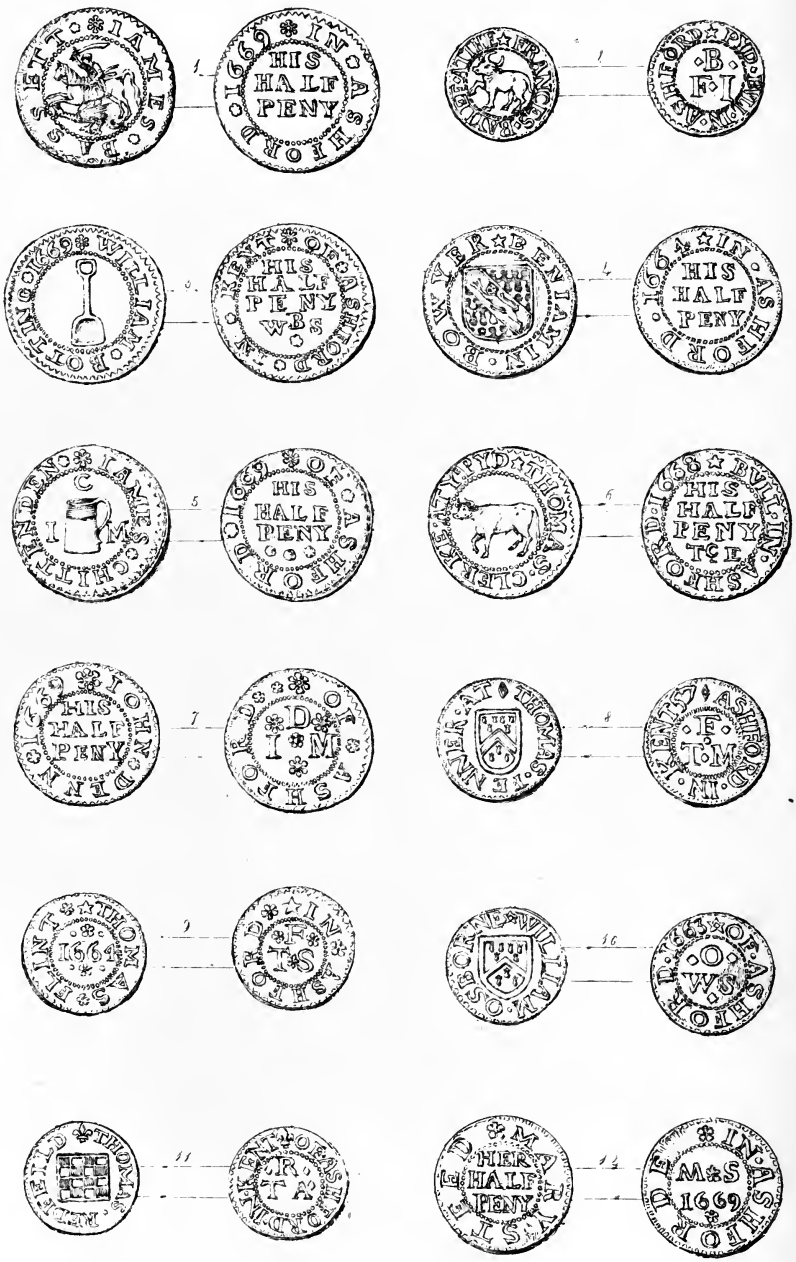
The dimensions of this font, external measurement, are two feet one inch in diameter, and one foot four inches in depth. The circumference, of about six feet, is divided into twenty compartments, each six by three and a half inches; these spaces are occupied by figures symbolical of the months of the year and their occupations. Above the months are the signs of the Zodiac. Eight of the twenty spaces have a repetition of the

symbols from March to October, inclusive. The spaces are divided by small Anglo-Norman columns and arches; upon the latter are inscribed in Lombardic letters the titles of the subjects beneath. The ornamentation of the upper part of the font consists of two rows of sharks' teeth, and two of cable scroll. Upon this bordering rest three or four little tablets of the Resurrection; there is also a spout or lip for the overflow of the water.

Of the few leaden fonts known in this country, about twenty in number, this is believed to be unique as to design—a mixed Gothic and classic character—and was probably made in a Norman or Flemish workshop of the twelfth century.

H. W. Rolfe.

(*To be continued.*)



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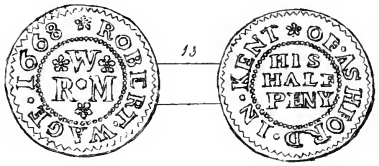
ASHFORD TOKENS.



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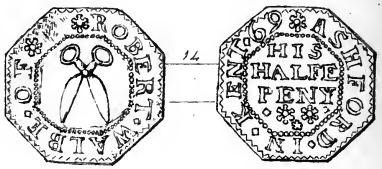

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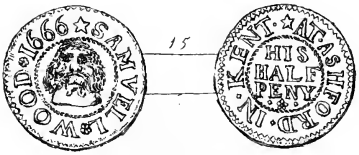

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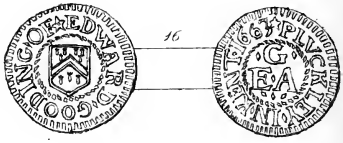

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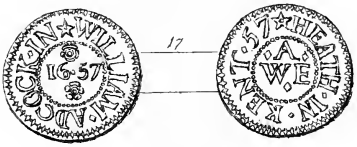

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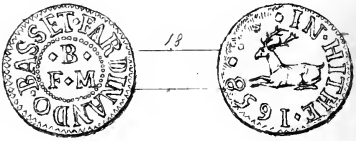

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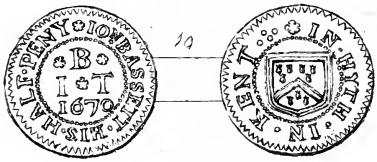

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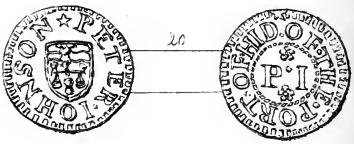

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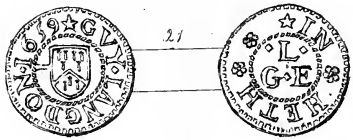

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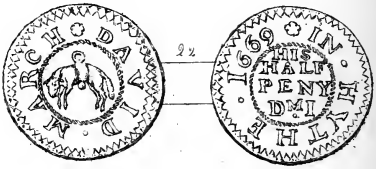

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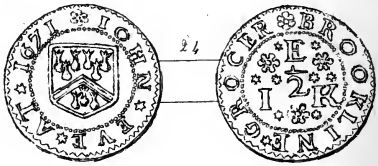

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ASHFORD Pluckley, Heythe, and Brookland TOKENS

NOTICE OF RECENT NUMISMATIC PUBLICATIONS.

In No. 5 (September and October) of the *Revue Numismatique* there are the following articles:—

1. Second letter from M. Hucher to M. de Saulcy, "On Gaulish Numismatics."

This letter contains notices: First, of a gold coin attributed to Camulogenus, the general-in-chief of the confederate Gauls at Paris while Julius Cæsar was carrying on the war among the Arverni. The legend upon it is CAMVLO, which, from the character of the coin, M. Hucher is no doubt right in referring to Camulogenus rather than to Camulodunum. Second, of a gold coin attributed to the Gabali. Third, of coins of the Aulerci Eburovices, with the legend IBRVIX. Fourth, of coins with the legends SENV and KOIIAKA. Fifth, of a coin with the legend ALLIICORIX. Sixth, of a coin bearing VIRICIV. Seventh, of a coin attributed to Divitiacus, with the legend DEIVIGAG. Eighth, of a coin with the legend COMMIOS-GARMANO.

2. "Restitution to Pergamus of some Coins found at Mitylene (island of Lesbos)," by M. Ferd. Bompois.

In this article M. Bompois attempts to give to Pergamus two coins which were formerly attributed by numismatists either to Lesbos, *in genere*, or to Mitylene. The first has upon the obverse two heads of calves facing each other, and between them a branch of leaves and fruit; and the second, the head of Medusa facing, crowned with serpents. Both have for reverse an incuse square. His principal reason seems to be on account of the nature of the fabric, which is too good for Lesbos or Mitylene. The article must be carefully read to fully comprehend M. Bompois's suggestions.

3. "Meredates, King of the Omani," by M. A. de Longpérier.

In this paper M. Longpérier has proved that no such person as the Queen Uiphoba on the supposed coins of Meredates and Uiphoba (see Numismatic Chronicle, vol. xx. p. 38) ever existed, but that the legend on them should be read BACIΛЄYC OMANOΦIΛOC, "The King loved by the *Omani*." Several references are adduced relative to this nation; and in conclusion, M. de Longpérier thinks that these coins of Meredates were not struck at Charax by a prince allied to the Omani, but by the Omani themselves in honour of their master, perhaps their conqueror. A woodcut at the head of the article shows the legend of this coin in its correct form.

4. "Merovingian Coins (Agaune, Auxerre, Orléans, Famars,

Metz, Bellange, Toul, Mayence, Beaucé, Lieuvillers, Jubleins)." by M. Ch. Robert.

5. "*Douzains* of Louis XIII.," by M. A. de Longpérier.

6. "Dissertation, whether there is any truth that a coin was struck during the life of Louis I., Prince of Condé, giving him the title of King of France," by M. J. E. Secousse.

In the *troisième livraison* of the *Revue Numismatique Belge*, for 1863, there are the following articles :—

1. "Catalogue of the Coins of the Principality and Bishopric of Liège," by M. A. Perreau (5th article).

2. "Numismatic Curiosities. Coins and rare *jetons*," by M. Renier Chalon, (5th article.)

3. "Billets de confiance et assignats des communes de France," by M. J. Sabatier.

In the *Correspondance* is a letter from M. le Baron de Witte to M. R. Chalon relative to the coins of Amphipolis, published by M. Hoffmann in his *Bulletin Périodique*, and about the authenticity of which M. Chalon had expressed some doubts. M. de Witte assures M. Chalon of their authenticity.

In the *Mélanges* are notices of various numismatic publications.

In the *quatrième livraison* of the *Revue Numismatique Belge* for 1863 are the following articles :—

1. "Catalogue of the Coins of the Principality and Bishopric of Liège (6th article)," by M. A. Perreau.

2. "Anglo-Saxon *sceattas* found in Friesland," by M. J. Dirks.

3. "The most ancient *jetons* of the Magistracy of Brussels," by M. Renier Chalon.

4. "A few words on some Coins of the eleventh century," by M. J. Dirks.

5. "Coins of the north of France and Belgium, which were current in Picardy at the end of the fifteenth century," by M. de la Fons-Mélicocq.

6. "A Coin of Anholt," by M. Renier Chalon.

7. "Documents pour servir à l'histoire de la Variation des Monnaies—Valeurs diverses de la livre de gros (1324—1671)," by M. de la Fons-Mélicocq.

In the *Mélanges* are notices of various recent numismatic publications.

MISCELLANEA.

THE LATE COLONEL LEAKE'S COLLECTION OF GREEK COINS, now offered to the University of Cambridge for the sum of £5,000,

will, it is to be hoped, not share the fate of many of its predecessors, and be dispersed. It is certainly inferior to some which have been sold by auction, notably to the Thomas and Pembroke collections, and to the two finest now in private hands in this country, those of General Fox and Mr. Wigan, but it has characteristics which make its dispersion especially undesirable. Colonel Leake was not what is called a connoisseur: he did not collect for the sake of the beauty or the rarity of coins, but on account of their value as illustrating his favourite studies —the geography and history of Greece and the Grecian colonies. The character of the collection is, therefore, extremely high, and it goes over more ground, and does so in a more thorough manner, than any one of the larger and more costly collections known to us. For an University it would be extremely valuable, both as a nucleus for the formation of a first-class collection, and as affording a body of evidence for the use of the Professors, both in illustration of lectures, and in the prosecution of their private studies. R. S. P.

The Florin of 1852.—The omission of the initial letters D. G., or the words *Dei Gratia*, in the legend on the florin issued in the year 1852, raised a storm of remonstrance which compelled the authorities to suspend the issue of the godless florin, as it was termed.

The late Right Hon. Richard Lalor Sheil was Master of the Mint at that time, and he being an Irishman and a Roman Catholic, many persons were led to believe that the omission was intentional; but I am not aware that the fact of a precedent for coining regal money "without the grace of God" was noticed in any of the numerous letters which were published in the newspapers on the subject. There were sixteen coinages of halfpence and farthings for Ireland in the reign of George II., between the years 1736 and 1760, and seven coinages of halfpence in the reign of George III., between the years 1766 and 1783, and during these two reigns the legends on the halfpence and farthings were "GEORGIUS. II. (or III.) REX," and on the reverse "HIBERNIA," but earlier examples of the omission of "D. G." occur on the coins of Edward VI.—Ruding, pl. ix., figs. 6 and 7.

The following verses were written on the omission of the words *Dei Gratia* in the late coinage of halfpence:—

"No christian king, that I can find,
However queer and odd,
Excepting our's, has ever coin'd
Without the grace of God.

"By this acknowledgment they show
The mighty King of kings,
As Him, from whom their riches flow,
From whom their grandeur springs.

"Come then, Urania, aid my pen,
The latent cause assign:
All other kings are mortal men,
But GEORGE 'tis plain 's divine."

—Select Poetical Works of the late William Dunkin, D.D., 4to. vol. ii. p. 274. Dublin, 1770. A. S.

To the Editor of the Numismatic Chronicle.

DEAR SIR,

I have much pleasure in sending the following notes respecting a jar of coins lately discovered in one of the cuttings of the Ryde and Ventnor Railway in this island:—

The coins were found on September the 25th, 1863, near the village of Wroxall, at the south of the island. They were all enclosed in a jar of coarse earthenware, which was buried about five feet below the surface of the ground. This jar was surrounded by a rubble wall of loose stones. The locality was the side of a steep rise near the fountain-head of a strong spring. The jar was broken by the stroke of a pick, and many of the coins were tipped into the railway embankment before it occurred to anybody to secure them. The number of coins in the jar was very great, probably amounting to 5,000. All of these that I have seen were of copper, and most of them exceedingly shabby. I should think that four-fifths of the whole number were quite blank, and hardly one in twenty presented any reliable face or inscription.

By the kindness of the authorities at the British Museum, I have been enabled to identify some of these coins as bearing the head and superscription of the following emperors; viz., Claudius (Gothicus), Constantius, Constans, Valens, Valentinianus II., Theodosius I., Arcadius, and Gratianus. All of the mintage marks that can be deciphered are those of Lugdunum and Constantina.

No Roman foundations or other antiquities have been met with in the neighbourhood of the place where these coins were found.

I am, Sir, yours very truly.
W. AIRY.

Prospect House, Brading, Isle of Wight.
November 17, 1863.

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